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THE OLDEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MARYLAND.

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A
MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.

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THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

Vol. XVII.

BALTIMORE, JULY, 1880.

No. 7.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

PARIS, France, May 24th, 1880.

The weather in France has been much warmer during the past week, and some genial showers have improved the condition of the land, but at the same time the rain-fall has been insufficient to exercise much visible effect upon the growing crops. In the northern departments beets are suffering a good deal from lack of moisture, and crop reports generally have been couched in less sanguine terms than of late. Average, rather than abundant crops are now expected, but this is probably only the expression of temporary opinion, as the ultimate outcome of the season's cereal produce must depend entirely upon the weather that is experienced between this and harvest. Country trade has been somewhat restricted, owing to the scarcity of supplies at the departmental market, and as millers and merchants have been alike very short of stock, holders of wheat have advanced their limits with the result that buyers have had to pay 50 centimes more money in 51 out of the 86 markets from whence reports have been received. Flour has likewise improved 50 centimes to 1f. per sack, so that now, for the first time in many months, the relative values of wheat and flour are about equal.

The French agricultural society, which was started in March last, under the title of the National Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, has just held its first general assembly. It is intended to promote the interest of the smaller farmers, and comprises over 1,000 members, 690 of whom have already paid their ten-franc subscription, while 300 have become governors by subscribing 50 francs. The newly elected Council of administration consists of three members of the Senate, five deputies, two members of the Institute, and several land-owners and farmers. M. Foucher de Careil gave a donation of \$5,000 to

the society. The meeting was followed by a banquet, at which 150 of the members assisted. *Le Globe*, commenting upon the meeting, says: The gentlemen farmers of the Society of French Agriculture have now for counterpraise (a counterpraise which will quickly lift them in the air in case of need) a society both republican and democratic.

M. Firard has made himself very popular among the farmers of the Gers, one of the south-western departments of France, by a speech he delivered at Auch, in connection with the regional show at that place. "The Government," he said, "has no pre-occupation greater than that of the interests of agriculture. It is attached to the country population; and if at times it is forced to deny full satisfaction to the wishes formulated in their name, it is because it is convinced that the realization would not prove an efficient remedy for the suffering by which they are inspired. . . . As for me, I never find myself in the solitudes of the country without being penetrated by a feeling of sympathy and respect for those who toil from dawn to night on the land. . . . If the Government cannot increase the duty on agricultural products, it is resolved to protect agriculture by facilitating the means of producing greater and better crops."

The service of meat inspection, which is controlled by the prefecture of police, has just been re-organized. The number of inspectors was doubled two years back, thus making 34. It is now fixed at 43, and the salary is raised from \$600 to \$1,000 per annum. The 43 inspectors are under two controllers and a principal inspector, and are distributed thus: seventeen at railway stations, eight at the city gates, four at the Halles, six at the abattoirs, and eight at the minor markets.

TOBACCO.—The total requirements of the two Regie countries, France and Italy, are about 10,000 hogsheads more than they were for 1879.

Farm Work for July.

This hot and busy month is one in which the farmer has his industry and skill severely taxed. Harvest is to be finished, and the hay crop is to be secured. Corn is to receive its final working and laid bye, while tobacco is to be planted and cultivated, and the first glut of worms to be destroyed.

CORN

In giving the last working to the corn with the cultivator, we would advise the sowing broadcast one and a half bushels of cow peas per acre, to be covered by the cultivators. Then sow over the corn one bushel of plaster per acre; the peas will form when the corn is cut, a fine green crop to be turned under as manure for the wheat or rye that is to follow the corn in September and October next. Too much consideration cannot be given to this mode of improving the land at the same time adding a goodly amount of plant food for the wheat or other grain. This improvement of the soil will be assured if at the time when the peas are turned under 10 or 25 bushels of slacked shell or stone lime be spread over each acre; and after the wheat is sown, 300 to 500 pounds of bone dust to each acre be sown broadcast over the land and the ground well rolled.

MILLET, CORN FOR FODDER.

Sow some acres in millet for soiling and for cured fodder. It requires a rich, light soil, well pulverized, for the seeds are small and it is a rapid grower. In sowing, it may be put in with a drill machine, or sown broadcast and lightly harrowed in, if the weather is dry, it would be best to roll the ground so as to compress the soil tightly about the seed, when it will vegetate the quicker. Sow early this month if you have not already done so. Three pecks per acre is enough if drilled, and one to one and a half bushels if sown broadcast. The ground, we repeat, must be fertile and thoroughly prepared.

Corn for fodder, can now be sown either drilled or broadcast, if the latter, it should be put in with a small one-horse plow or with the shovel plow, and on good land well prepared; as soon as sown, spread over it two bushels of salt and one of plaster. Northern farmers prefer to sow it in drills, 24 to 30 inches apart, and about ten grains to the foot in the drill, then cultivate it until the leaves meet across the rows. It will produce from 15 to 25 tons green per acre. It comes in when pastures are dried up, as an admirable green food, or it may stand until it shows tassels and then cut and cured as fodder. But a far better plan to save it for winter food is to put it in silos. We do

hope many of our farmers will try the plan of ensilaging green corn stalks and blades, and other products when in a green state, such as grass, millet, corn, peas, &c. If not on a large scale, try it in a small way and ever after, and we are sure, each one who tries it will never be without a silo commensurate with the number of stock kept on the farm.

WHEAT AND OTHER SMALL GRAIN.

Let us again suggest the propriety of securing the wheat, rye, &c., in stacks, barns or threshing it out in the field at the earliest possible moment after it is cut. It will then be safe from destruction by storms, a long wet spell, from birds and other enemies that prey upon it as long as it stands in small shocks in the fields. Year after year immense losses are sustained by farmers who have their grain out in the fields. This year it will likely bring the best price the earlier it is put on the market owing to the large crop in this country and the fair prospects for a large crop in Europe.

BUCKWHEAT.

Buckwheat should be sown early in this month. Every farmer should make enough of this grain to pay for his winter cakes and the extra butter and sweetening they require to make them so popular as they are.

FALL POTATOES.

Keep the vines well hoed and cultivated. See that the soil is kept free from weeds and as loose as possible. Should they seem to need any more fertilizers, sow broadcast over them 6 or 8 bushels of leached ashes, and 1 bushel of plaster, well mixed. This quantity will be enough for one acre. If the Potato Beetle attacks them, use Paris Green or Royal Purple through one of the newly invented sprinklers.

FALL TURNIPS.

The land intended for fall turnips should be prepared this month. A place where cattle or sheep have been penned is the best. If sward land be used, it should have a good turf with considerable vegetation. Spread over it a dressing of stable manure and plow it deep, then harrow same same way as plowed, then a dressing of well rotted manure, 2 or 3 bushels of salt and 5 bushels of dissolved bones or bone meal, and cross harrow. Keep the land light and free from weeds until about the 10th of next month, then sow broadcast with the best sorts of white turnip seed, or sow in drills two and a half feet apart with some super phosphate. When the turnips come up and are troubled with the fly, sow over them soot moistened with fish oil, or dress them with fish manure and sulphur mixed, say 2 pounds flour of sulphur to 2 bushels of fish manure or fertilizer.

Thin them out if in drills, to 6 inches apart and if broadcast, as soon as they begin to "bottle," run the harrow both ways over them and then pass over with hoes until they are sufficiently thinned. The best varieties for table use are Red Top Strap Leaved, Purple Top White Globe, Golden Ball, Yellow Aberdeen; for stock, Large White Norfolk, Yellow Globe and Yellow Aberdeen. In drills it requires $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds of seed to the acre, and broadcast it takes from 3 to 4 pounds. By drilling they can be cultivated more easily and effectually, but takes more time to sow them, unless you have a hand seed drill. The amount of product is nearly the same in one case as in the other. No one should fail to have a large supply of turnip seed sown, especially those who have sheep. Turnips may be grown in favorable seasons, in the rich, moist spots in the corn fields not occupied by pumpkins. In this case sow when the corn is being cultivated the last time, and if the weather is dry, soak the seed well and sow just before the cultivator passes along to cover them up. We have seen fine crops grown in this way. It is well worth risking a few pounds of seed amongst the corn, for the great benefit they will likely to be to fattening mutton during late fall, and to ewes with lambs next spring before it is time to plow the ground for oats. The seed should cost nothing, as every well-to-do farmer should of course grow the seeds he wants, or grow enough to more than pay for any new variety he may wish to purchase. He can always save enough good seed to sell for more than the small quantity of any variety he may wish to test. And this good rule holds alike with every variety of crop he grows. Let him follow this and he will be able to have the best of new varieties of seeds at no outlay, except a little forethought and elbow-grease.

SHEEP.

This and next month the sheep are plagued by the fly or moth that lays its eggs in the nostrils of sheep, and there are hatched small worms that soon creep up the nostrils into the head and eventually destroy the animal. To prevent this, provide a trough, under cover if you can, and smear the bottom and part of the sides, three times a week with tar, not gas tar, but pine tree tar, and on it sprinkle salt. In getting at the salt the sheep will smear their noses with tar, and thus prevent the fly from laying its eggs in the nostrils of the sheep. The tar is also healthful and acts as a condiment.

BUDDING AND INOCULATING.

The proper season for budding and inoculating plum, cherry, pear and apple trees, is this month.

The exact time for this work is when the bark parts easily and freely from the wood.

PEACH TREES.

Examine the peach trees at the crown of the roots for the grub that burrows under the bark and kills the tree if not removed. The presence of gum indicates that the worm is there. Take a pen-knife or wire, and follow the channel which the grub makes under the bark until it is found and killed. Plaster the wound thus made in the bark with a mixture composed of two parts of salt and one part of flour of sulphur; scatter some ashes or slacked lime around the tree and return the earth which had been removed to aid in capturing the grub.

RUTA BAGAS AND OTHER ROOTS.

Keep these free from weeds and the soil often stirred.

WET LANDS.

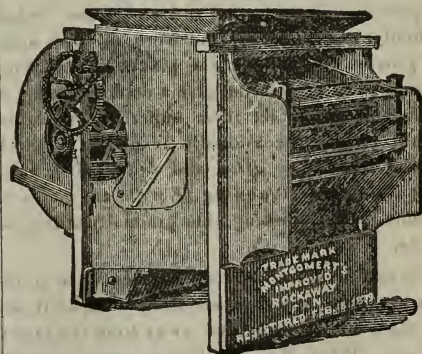
Drain these, to have them in order for fall plowing.

FENCES.

"A stitch in time saves nine," repair the fencing now and you will have less work to do when you look after them next spring. One small damage to a fence not directly repaired often leads to the rapid demolition of all, or a large part of it. Never leave a broken gap until it is repaired; if you procrastinate you may induce your stock into bad habits they never had before.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Among those absolutely necessary on every farm at this season of the year is a good fanning mill. The best beyond comparison, is the Montgomery Improved Rockaway Wheat Fan,—the greatly improved old Montgomery, and offered at just half the price the original sold for. We give a cut of it, as offered by Messrs. Whitman, Sons & Co., Baltimore.



The average of the whe at crop in Kentucky is five per cent. greater than last year,

Garden Work for July.

This is a stirring time with the gardener. He must prepare his bed for winter cabbage. It should be deeply spaded or plowed, highly enriched, and made light for the reception of plants on the first rainy or moist season that comes.

Early Turnips.—Sow a bed, and let it be rich and well ordered.

Lettuce.—Set out plants and sow seeds of the Coss sorts for a succession.

Melons, Canteloupes, Symblins and Cucumbers.—Kee, them well-hoed and free from weeds. Water freely after sunset in dry weather. An application every three days of rather weak manure water (or manure in solution) will be beneficial.

Mangoes.—About the 10th, sow a bed of melons and one of cucumbers for mangoes and pickles, to come in, in September, along with the small onions, tomatoes, red cabbage, unmatured ears of corn found on the sucker-corn stalks, and peppers and other pickling articles.

Celery.—Do not fail under any circumstances to set out plenty of celery. It is a splendid and wholesome vegetable, relished by everybody.

Bunch Beans.—Plant every ten days a few rows of yellow or black wax bunch beans to keep up a continuous supply and for pickling.

Endive.—Set out plants, and sow more seed for late fall and winter use.

Garden Peas.—Plant a few rows of peas in a rather shady or moist spot. They are delicious just before frost. They require a supply of water to bring them up and keep them growing at this time, and should have partial shade from the noon and early evening sun.

Cauliflower and Brocoli.—Set out plants of these delightful esculents for fall and winter use. Select a cloudy, moist day for the work, or else make the ground wet, and wet the plants before taking them up. After planting give a copious supply of water, and never let them suffer for moisture. Liquid manure occasionally is good. *Stir the ground about them often*, and draw a little earth away from them, renewing it with an increased amount at each working, thus gradually hilling the plants.

Pot and Medicinal Herbs.—Gather these in dry weather, after any dew has been dissipated, and dry them under cover and away from the rays of the sun. When dry, put them in paper bags and label them. As soon as cut, pull off the leaves and blossoms carefully, throwing away the stems. If they are full of sand, wash them well and then

dry them well before taking off the stems and coarser parts. Some persons, after they are well-dried, grind them in a spice or coffee grinder and re-dry them a few moments in the sun, and bottle them, when they are always ready for use and holding their original strength of perfume, provided they were well sealed in the bottles against the air.

Watering.—Cold water from the pump or spring is not well to be put on plants. A good plan is to have, for a moderate sized family garden, a large oil hogshead, or wine cask; fill it about one-fourth full of rich, well decomposed stable manure, and then fill the hogshead with water, stirring it well. After two days, use it on the plants wanting stimulating food. Rain water is best. The hogshead may be filled with water two or three times before the manure need be removed. Another hogshead of water alone may be provided, so as to have a plenty of sun-warmed water for other plants not requiring help of fertilizing liquids. Of course a good forcing pump and hose with suitable nozzle would much facilitate the operation of watering a garden, which is tedious when done with the watering pot.

No trouble or expense can hardly be ever incurred, which does not well repay, in the value and pleasure of a good vegetable garden, not only pecuniarly but in healthy enjoyments.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Harvesting Wheat in the Dough State,

Those who have tried it, have found that when wheat is cut in the *dough* state, six or eight days later than usual, they have derived several advantages thereby; and it is still time for those who read the July number of the FARMER to avail themselves of it.

First.—It very generally secures the crop from destruction by *rust*, as the effects of rust are arrested as soon as the grain is cut, of which we have numerous marked evidences.

Second.—It gives heavier grain, and the bushel of wheat makes *more and better flour* when cut before perfectly ripe, as all the time it stands after reaching the dough state, it forms outside coat and bran at the expense of starch and gluten—that is, flour. But for seed, it should stand until fully ripe; and for this purpose, the earliest portions of the field should be selected and left to stand later. The above facts are reliable. D. S. C.

Mr. John T. Best, living near Monocacy Junction, sheared fifty-four sheep, from which he realized 655 pounds of wool.

The Army Worm.

LEUCANIA UNIPUNCTA—Haw.

The following is from a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*:

"This county (Kent) has just been visited, and is now suffering from the worst scourge that has, in my knowledge, afflicted it for many years, viz. the army worm. It first made its appearance in the wheat fields of W. P. Seward, 135 acres, from which he had a fine promise of reaping 3,000 bushels. Now it is in ruins. Since that time it has extended its ravages to all the wheat fields and many corn fields on all those farms lying on the eastern or water side of this county, and they are still increasing. Their name and number is legion. In most places they extend over the whole earth, everywhere—trees, fences, buildings and trees being covered with them, and as it is a new thing for our farmers, we are at a loss just what to do. The only thing being done is to abandon the wheat fields, where they seem to make their first appearance, and to dig trenches around the corn fields. The worms have difficulty in climbing out of the ditches if the side next the corn field is left perpendicular, or left sloped under. In some cases the farmers dig a trench first and then in the trench dig square pits, and then, as the worms fall into the trench, sweep them with brooms into the pits. As remarked above, it is something new to us, and the only way I can account for the vast numbers and wide extent is in the fact of the very mild winter, which was not severe enough to kill the eggs.

"Will you or some of your many readers give the origin and technical name of this pest, and if known, some remedy for the evil? It is supposed that many wheat fields will not be worth reaping. One gentleman in this county has had his wheat fields visited some two or three times before, but their visits were so late in the season that the grain of the wheat was too hard for them, and they only ate the leaves and the beards of the wheat, doing very little damage to the grain. This time, however, they have struck the wheat in the milk, and they are eating everything, and will require hard work, and a good deal of it, to save the corn fields, if that will do it.

J. H. B., Dover, Del."

In the "Eighth Annual Report on the Noxious, Beneficial and other Insects of Missouri," Prof. C. V. Riley has an exhaustive article on the army worm, from which we extract the following summary of what is known about this insect:

"The army worm comes from a buff-colored moth having a conspicuous white speck about the middle of each of the front wings. This moth haunts our fields from the middle of June till winter. Those which issue early in the season probably lay their eggs in fall, while those which issue later liberate and lay their eggs in spring. The eggs are most probably laid on mature grass and grain stalks, whether cut and in stack or standing. They are either inserted between the stalk and sheath, or attached in rows along the stalk. The worms, when not excessively numerous, hide during the day and are seldom noticed. In years of great abundance they are also gen-

erally unnoticed during their life. The earliest acquire full growth and commence to travel in armies and to devastate our fields and attract attention about the time that winter wheat is in the milk. They soon afterwards descend into the ground and thus suddenly disappear, to issue again two or three weeks later as moths. The bulk of the worms become moths in this latitude the same season, but a few probably hibernate in the pupa state below ground, and the proportion of these increases as we go north. There is but one generation annually. The worms abound during wet spring, preceded by one or more very dry years. They are preyed upon by numerous enemies, which so effectually check their increase during years of great multiplication that two generations of army worm years have never followed each other, and are not likely to do so. They may be prevented from invading a field by judicious ditching, and burning over a field in winter or early spring effectually prevents their hatching in such fields."

HORTICULTURAL.

Cucumber Cultivation.

As this is the season to plant cucumber seeds for pickles and for table use in early autumn, we give the following practical and timely article by J. H., in *Examiner*:

"The cucumber is a vegetable of great antiquity, and is a staple both for the market and family garden, which I have raised many years, and I propose now to present your readers briefly my experience in cucumber gardening.

I will first say the market in which the writer sold his vegetables was a growing city whose population is rapidly increasing, and that he was the first who commenced raising vegetables as a crop for that market.

To prepare the land I plow the field six inches deep, and use only the swivel plow, not intending any grass shall be seen after the field is plowed. Six-inch plowing I think is sufficient depth for any farm crop, a fact I have tested by my experience. After plowing, I spread on the furrow six cords of fermented stable manure, and harrow in with a sharp-tooth Geddes harrow. I then mark the land into rows seven or eight feet distant from each other, and plow a furrow on the marking, five inches deep, and plow out one way. Then lay a liberal shovelful of fermented stable manure in the furrows the same distance from each other as the distance between the rows, making the distance equal between the hills both ways.

I now level the manure with a hoe, beating it down moderately, and plant on the manure fifteen to twenty seeds in a diameter of ten to twelve inches, and cover with fine mould one to one and

one-quarter inches deep. When the plants are grown five to six inches high, the field should be cultivated hoed, thinning out to six plants to the hill. The manure should be laid and the seed planted immediately after the furrows are made, not giving time for the land to dry up.

I have planted many varieties of seed, but have become satisfied that the Boston pickle cucumber is very much the best variety to raise for pickling or to slice green for the table. It is the earliest cucumber known to me, and will produce cucumbers for the table in about eight weeks after planting. Cucumbers for pickling, which are planted from the 10th to the 15th of June, will be grown early as the market will require them. The habit of the cucumber is peculiar. From my experience, with careful observation, I have learned that a field of cucumbers will produce a certain amount in pounds weight, which can, with proper management, be grown into cucumbers large or small, the weight either large or small being the same. To illustrate: a given quantity of vines will grow one hundred cucumbers, which will weigh fifty pounds, or the same vines will grow eight hundred or one thousand cucumber, which number will only weigh fifty pounds. I have learned, that if from any cause, cucumbers, in the bearing season, are allowed to grow to a large size on the vines, after taking off the overgrown and worthless cucumbers, the vines require one or two weeks to recuperate and make a setting for another growth of fruit, and the overgrown fifty pounds are a dead loss, which might have grown into eight hundred or one thousand market cucumbers of the same fifty pounds weight.

The market requires cucumbers for pickling purposes from the size of a man's finger up to the size of a broomhandle, or a little larger. This assortment will count eight or nine hundred to the bushel, which the dealer sorts to suit the wants of his customers. I have taken orders for cucumbers of a size that would count three thousand to the bushel. To obtain the assortment in size which I have described, cucumbers must be cut once in two days, or, if the smaller are required, must be cut every day. One acre of land properly tilled will produce a yield of 150,000 pickling cucumbers.

When I commenced raising cucumbers I sold them at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per one thousand. In a few years the price fell to \$3, \$2, and still lower, when I discontinued raising them."

The annual tribute paid as rent to the landed aristocracy of England by the farmers is estimated at \$500,000,000.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Potomac Fruit Growers.

JUNE MEETING.

On Tuesday, June 1st, 1880, this association held its regular meeting for the month at its hall, 510, 11th street, Dr. S. A. A. McKim, President, in the chair, Dr. E. P. Howland, Secretary.

Some exhibitions of fruit, including handsome strawberries, were on the tables.

A motion was passed that this society will not hold a fair and show this season, but that the members will make their exhibitions at the fair of the D. C. Horticultural Society. The Potomac F. G. Association have made arrangements to resume their pleasant boat excursions, on the Potomac river, for the season.

Suitable observances of regard and regret for the death of Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, the long time Secretary of this Society, were arranged for.

Reports were made to the Society of prospects of rich fruit crops this season, particularly of peaches, pears, and apples in the Potomac region.

COLUMBIA.

A Gigantic Flower.

Samatra carries away the palm in producing a plant whose bloom surpasses all others in size. Signor E. Boccari, an Italian, has given to this plant the name of *Conophallus titanum*. Its flowers completely obscure the blossom of the Victoria Regia. According to the published description of this plant, the swell of the spathe is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and the naked portions of the spadix measures not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The color of the spathe is a brownish purple-red, and that of the spadix a dirty yellow, as is generally the case with flowers which, like the *Conophallus* and the *Rafflesia*, attract, by their peculiar odor, insects and animals feeding on carrion. The tuft of this plant of which, at first, Beccari only succeeded in finding one specimen, was $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference, and so heavy that two strong men could scarcely manage to carry it; its single leaf had a stalk $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and 35 inches in circumference at its base. The leaf stem is smooth, green, and thickly covered with circular white spots. The three branches in which this stem divided at its upper end, were as thick as a man's leg, and by repeated subdivisions, form a spread over 9 feet long, supporting a leaf whose superficial surface exceeds fifteen square yards. The stalk of the fruit is about the same thickness as the leaf stem, and in the example found by Beccari the fruit-bearing portion of it was 20 inches long by 30 inches in circumference, and thickly covered with olive-shaped fruit of a reddish color,

For the Maryland Farmer.

D. C. Horticultural Society.

MAY MEETING.

A very interesting meeting was held by this Society at their hall in 11th st., N W., on Tuesday evening, May 26th, 1880, John Saul, president, in the the chair, and W. T. Fowler, secretary. The room was well filled, and a fine display of flowers was made by John Saul and others.

Prof. Wm. Saunders gave an instructive lecture on "Pruning Vines and Fruit Trees," remarking that but little pruning was necessary, and that it should be mostly done in winter, when vegetation was dormant. An interesting discussion followed by Col. D. S. Curtiss, Mr. Cloud, the president and others. Prof. T. Taylor made some statements showing that the lint can be cleaned off of cotton seed by soaking it in sulphuric acid, which also hastens its germination. Similar results can be produced by soaking the lint seed in strong wood ashes lye, a few hours. The meeting was pleasant and profitable. Several new members were elected, and the Society is flourishing quite earnestly.

The Committee on schedule, publication, etc. reported progress on preparations for a fine show and fair, of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, during the third week of September next, when it is expected the finest exhibition ever held in the city will be made. Those interested in such matters, and the public, everywhere, are cordially invited to take part, and to be present. It will be this Society's first annual show, and they aim to make it worthy of the city and Potomac region. The editors of the MARYLAND FARMER and other papers are cordially invited to be present, and it is asked that the popular growers of Baltimore will make some of their fine exhibitions on this occasion.

POTOMAC.

ASPARAGUS.—A writer in the *London Garden* gives a detailed account of the method adopted by him for raising asparagus shoots of twice the ordinary size. The plants were given plenty of room—say four feet apart each way. The first two years a light crop was planted between the rows. Afterward no other crop is planted. To give the right depth in planting, trenches are dug eight inches deep and good strong yearling plants set therein. At the time of planting no manure is applied; but is freely used afterward. By adopting this method of growing asparagus the great expense of trenching for ordinary thick-bed planting is obviated.

The Jerusalem Artichoke

It was cultivated in Europe as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century, and was called *Aster Peruvianus tuberosus*. Strangely enough Brazil has ever since been named as its native place, spite of the fact that the plant is not a tropical species, being entirely hardy in all the Northern States, and that no botanist or traveler ever found it growing wild in Brazil. Its popular name is also misleading. The Holy Land has no more to do with it than Brazil, and the word Jerusalem is only a corruption of the Italian, *Girasole*, (sunflower), to which it belongs.

The Jerusalem artichoke and the potato were brought to Europe about the same time; but while the former grew rapidly into popular favor, the potato remained almost unknown; and it was not till the last century that it succeeded in supplanting the artichoke. Even as late as 1761, two centuries after its introduction, the artichoke was more highly valued in England than the potato. Mortimer, in his "Whole Art of Husbandry," published in that year, says: "The root of the potato is very near the nature of the Jerusalem artichoke, but not so good or wholesome. These are planted either of roots or seeds, and may probably be propagated in great quantities, and prove good food for swine." Artichokes were then used much like potatoes now, boiled, baked, mashed with butter, stewed with milk, pickled and in salads, and were considered highly nutritious. In its chemical constituents the artichoke varies but little from the potato, and when fed with meal and hay, especially for fattening stock, is not inferior to any root. The tubers vary considerably in size, shape and color, according to soil and cultivation; and different names have been given to these variations. The most distinct forms grown in the United States, are the Long Red, the variety most allied to the wild artichoke, and the White French. The latter is the more valuable, because of its rounder and more compact form, and its larger yield. The Red Brazillian is a shorter and thicker form of the Long Red.

The artichoke thrives in almost any soil,—on the light, sandy ridge as well as on the rich alluvial bottom land; and in either case will give a greater return for the outlay than any other crop. To obtain the best results, however, a good rich, loamy soil should be chosen, such as would be expected to give a good crop of potatoes or corn. The plant is a rank feeder, and if manure is used, it should be applied broadcast, and either plowed or harrowed in. If the soil is very poor, a little superphosphate of lime may be used in the drills,

in addition to the broadcast manuring. The plant requires the entire season for maturity, and should therefore be planted as soon as the ground is in good working order. After being well plowed and harrowed, the ground should be furrowed 3 or 4 feet apart and 4 inches deep; the sets are then dropped 15 to 18 inches apart, and covered by plow or hoe, like potatoes. In light soils the planting may be done simultaneously with the first plowing; by using a reversible plow, the sets may be dropped in every third or fourth furrow, and covered by the returning plow. The tubers may be cut into small pieces, and five to six bushels will be enough for an acre.—F. M. Hexamer, in *Land and Home*.

Horse-Radish Culture.

The article on this subject in the *New England Farmer* of May 8, copied from the *German Town Telegraph*, may be a correct account of the method used by the gardeners near Philadelphia; if so, then they must produce an inferior article of horse-radish, at rather more than double the cost required to grow a good article.

In the first place, it takes only one season to grow horse-radish in perfection. If the roots are allowed to grow a second year, they branch out so much that it is extremely hard to dig them, and the crowns are apt to be hollow and inferior. If the land is highly manured, and well ridged up with the large plow, the roots will attain a good size for market in one year. Then, the distance apart of the roots described is not enough to grow good radish. Our custom is to make the ridges 2½ feet apart, and plant the sets 18 to 24 inches apart in the row. At this distance the leaves completely cover the land, and grow four feet high in September, and the land will yield four or five tons per acre.

The sets used for planting here, are simply short bits of root about the size of a pine stem, and an inch or so long. It is not needful to use a bit of the crown, as stated in the paper above referred to, a bit of root half an inch long is sure to grow. Since the horse-radish is slow in getting started, it is usual for the ridges to be sown with two rows of early beets or onion sets or greens, which can be cleared off before the horse-radish makes much growth.

It is usual to harvest part of the crop in the autumn, when there is some demand for pickling; and to store a portion of the crops in pits, for winter sales, the remaining portion being dug early in spring. The digging is best done by a heavy plow, followed by three or four men, with forks, who will throw out the roots about as fast as the horses can walk. The team will have to rest often, for the roots are very tough. The roots wilt easily, after digging, and should be immediately washed and sold.

The preparing for market is a tedious job; the roots must be trimmed by hand with a small knife, and then washed on a board with a stiff scrubbing brush.

It is usual to alternate horse-radish with celery or cabbage in order to kill the radish roots left in land, which are as tenacious of life as couch grass.—W. D. PHILBRICK, in *New England Farmer*.

GROWING MUSHROOMS.—Barn cellars in which cattle have been kept during the winter may be utilized during other seasons of the year for growing mushrooms for home use or the market. The best soil for mushrooms is made by mixing equal parts of fresh horse manure and soil that contains no seeds of weeds. The material should lie in a heap till the manure has fermented, when the mass should be made quite firm by tramping or beating. Pieces of spawn about as large as a small egg should be imbedded in the earth, two inches below the surface and a foot apart. Ten days after planting the spawn, the bed should be covered two inches thick with loam or other lean earth. The spawn, which is sold in the form of bricks, can be had of almost any seedsmen and may be sent by mail. Mushroom beds should be at least eight inches thick, and for convenience in working and gathering should be about four feet wide. The best temperature for growing mushrooms is fifty degrees. The beds should have water sprinkled on them from time to time, as they become dry. Mushrooms are now extensively raised in England in coal mines, while in France they are grown in caves. They do best in places nearly devoid of light. A mine, cave, or cellar is well adapted to producing mushrooms, as the air is likely to be moist, and the temperature low and not subject to change.—*Chicago Times*.

THE NEW PEA.—The cultivation of the new oleaginous pea, *soja hispida*, is making progress as an article of food and fodder. The plant grows to the height of about twenty inches; the pods are nearly two inches long, and contain about three seeds. It is sown between the middle of April and May, in rows twenty inches apart, and seven between the plants, just as for haricots; the soil ought to be rather dry than humid, but not too dry; three seeds are dibbled into each hole. The *soja* resists cold better than peas or haricots; it can be easily threshed, and in a dry state, if steeped before being cooked, it swells to double its volume. It is markedly rich in nitrogenous and fatty matters. M. Givet, an agriculturist of the south of France, has for two years been very successful in preserving green vine leaves in trenches, on the Goffart plan; sheep and draught bullocks eat it with avidity.

A correspondent of *Vick's Monthly* says that one spoonful of coarse-powdered saltpetre to a pail of water, will destroy potato bugs, squash bugs, and other insects. For roses it is unsurpassed. For maggots that work at the roots of squash vines, pour about a pint of the liquid at the root of each vine as soon as the pests indicate themselves,

For the Maryland Farmer.

Dry Substance Per Acre.

When crops are gathered it is seldom considered what portion of them is water and what portion dry substances. The following table shows the dry substance contained in the crops named and the amount of mineral substances extracted from the soil in their growth.

It will be observed that corn contains much the largest amount of dry substance and takes from the soil 445 lbs. mineral constituents, and to grow a crop of this amount the soil must not only be in good condition, but be well manured and well tilled, while to grow clover four tons at two croppings is not a large yield, and to produce it does not require much manure, if any, and that at small cost, yet clover has the power to extract from the soil and store up 452 lbs. mineral substances, which serves to show the different powers crops have of themselves to liberate and convert to their use the mineral substances of the soil.

The root crops contain much water and little dry substance comparatively, 60,000 pounds Turnips not as much as 6400 pounds Rye Straw, but where these are fed together stock do well on them, particularly sheep. The Cabbage and Tobacco crops take a much larger portion relatively of mineral substances from the soil than the other crops.

An English gardener writes to the *Gardeners' Chronicle* that last season he applied a good dressing of charcoal to some of his peas at the time of sowing, and that these grew very strong and resisted mildew entirely, while those sown in the usual manner were a total failure, or nearly so. The mildew attacking them as soon as they were in flower. The charcoal used was the refuse of chemical works, and was very finely powdered.

A few sweet herbs should have a place in every garden. Every cook and housekeeper knows the value of the little patch of herbs upon which she makes such daily drafts in summer, and which furnishes her with a nice collection for winter seasoning, without which the Thanksgiving turkey would lose all flavor, while strong kinds are excellent as medicine.

Farmers who practice soiling would do well to remember that a field of clover furnishes a very large amount of green food, since two to three crops can be cut during the season. The scarlet clover is an excellent sort. Sown in July it does well on almost any soil moderately fertile. The Bokhara clover affords excellent food for bees, and is grown quite extensively by large apiarists.

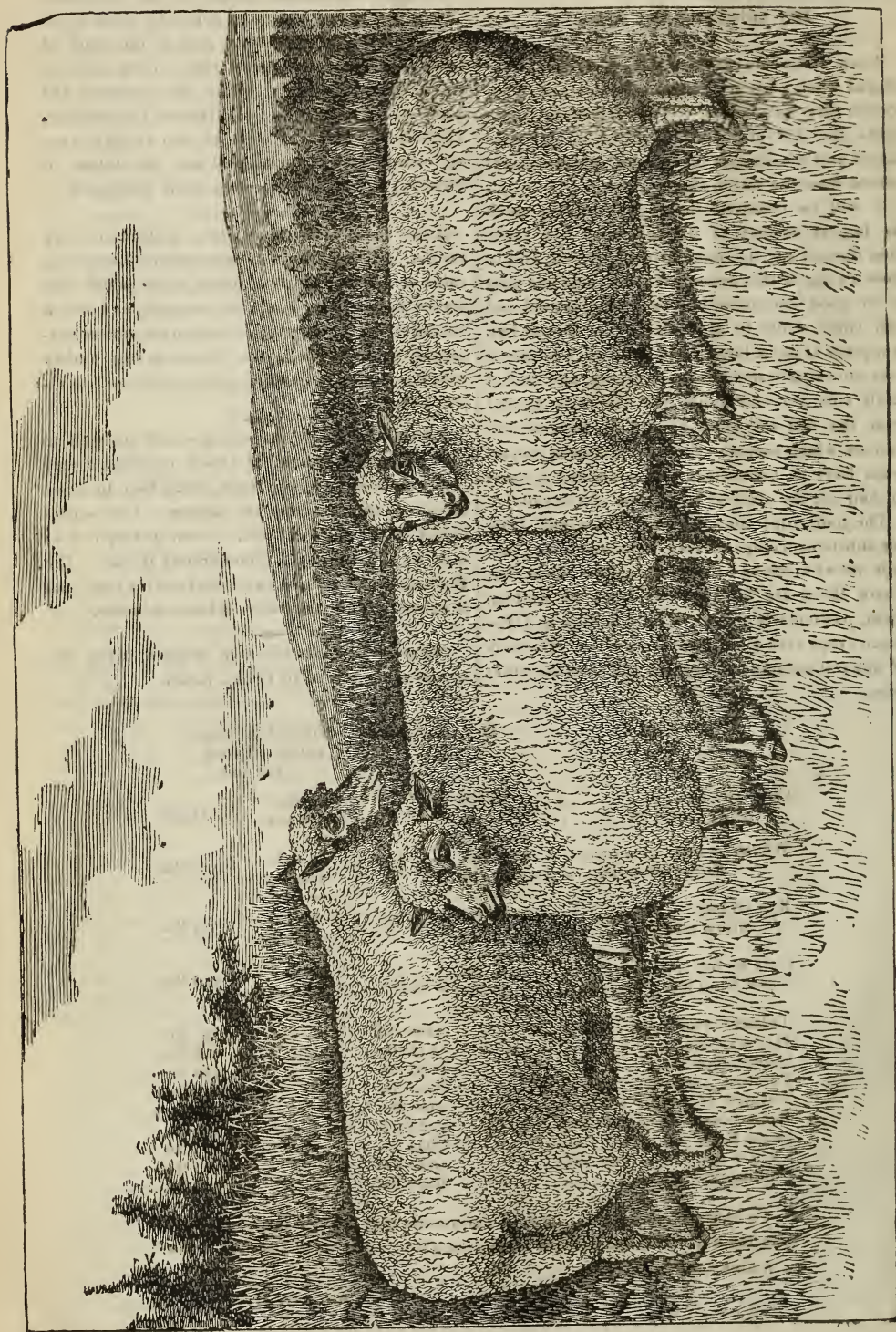
Minnesota parties recently shipped 2,500 lbs. of amber cane seed to Tokio, Japan.

Dry substance.		Mineral substance extracted from the soil.	
Corn 100 bus.....	4338 lbs.	69 lbs.	445 lbs
" Stover 8000 lbs.....	6880 lbs.	376 lbs	
Wheat 50 bus.....	2571 lbs.	53 lbs.	257 lbs
" Straw 4800 lbs.....	4123 lbs.	204 lbs.	
Rye 50 bus.....	2553 lbs.	52 lbs.	312 lbs
" Straw 6400 lbs.....	5485 lbs.	260 lbs.	
Oats 80 bus.....	2202 lbs.	68 lbs.	349 lbs
Straw 6400 lbs.....	5498 lbs.	281 lbs.	
Tobacco 4000 lbs.....	3280 lbs		790 lbs
Hay 4000 lbs.....	3424 lbs		266 lbs
Clover 8000 lbs.....	6720 lbs		452 lbs
Potatoes 24000 lbs. (400 bus.)..	6000 lbs		226 lbs
Turnips 60000 lbs (1000 bus.)..	5100 lbs		450 lbs
Beets 60000 lbs. (1000 bus.)...	7020 lbs		480 lbs
Sugar Beets 36000 lbs. (600 bu.)	6624 lbs		288 lbs
Carrots 42000 lbs. (700 bus.)...	5880 lbs		369 lbs
Cabbage 60000 lbs.....	6900 lbs		734 lbs

To raise 1000 bushels Turnips per annum may seem a large quantity, but the dry substance in them is only 5100 lbs., while 6400 lbs. Oat Straw contains 5498 lbs.

Bridgewater, Mass.

ANDREW H. WARD,



THREE YEARLING COTSWOLD EWES, PROPERTY OF THE T. L. MILLER COMPANY.

Cotswold Sheep;

PURE-BRED VS. THOROUGH-BRED.

EDITORS MARYLAND FARMER:—In your June number I perceive that you promise your readers a full account of the shearing of my flock of Cotswolds, as also a description of my stock, for the July number. In compliance with your request, will attest their superior shearing by the gentleman who bought my wool, which weights are increased by tags cut off and washed, making the weight of 29 sheep 350 pounds.

"May 20th, 1880.—Mr. Ed. C. Legg sold me 29 fleeces of wool, from his home flock of sheep, that netted 336 pounds, and in other lots of his sheep we weighed quite a number, and the lightest weighed 14 and run up as high as 19 pounds.

A. J. THAWLEY."

My ewes will average in carcass from 140 to over 200 pounds, and had they been handled as they should have been, would have realized at least 15 pounds to the fleece. It is my opinion that if careful selections are made, that 20-pound fleeces can be had as easily as 10-pound. *which must be done* by being a competent judge of good specimens to breed from, and then selecting such dams and sires that breed good points, and are good mothers, as it is greatly in favor of perfect development, for the lamb to have a good start. To draw out the good opinions of your worthy readers, will descant our humble views under the above caption.

Whilst an advocate for choice thoroughbred stock, and a strict adherent to the principle that like begets like, yet the following of extremes by inbreeding to the detriment of perfect development, is a pulling down of the stronghold of beauty, size, and symmetry, more so than the propagation of a stock selected from the choicest specimens of common stock as breeders.

In-breeding, unless to a limited degree, will affect constitutionally the offspring of the choicest families, and in a short time cripples, deformities, and weakly progeny will be the result. But when you have a choice sire that is prepotent of good points to cross once upon a half sister, cousin, and others of distant relationship, the effect is often a happy one; but when their organism becomes similar from close inbreeding, an out crop must be resorted to.

Breed from the choicest sire you can get, and if the mother be of a good family, and of superior breeding as well as milking qualities, then you may expect an improvement in the young animals over their parents, and there is no telling what degree of perfection may be attained by so doing.

I don't wish to be understood to disparage the breeding of thoroughbreds, but a purebred animal bred up from thoroughbred sires and begun from good dams of five generations, will strip the laurels from inbred and badly managed thoroughbreds both in development of carcass and as parents.

The reason there is such thrifty progress in the development of grades is that careful selections are made in selecting sires, and the blood of sire and dam being foreign to each other they prosper. On the other hand the members of thoroughbreds being comparatively few, you scarcely can get them unless related, hence the deterioration incident to this class: and it is only the careful and astute flock-master who can trace the families of his stock, not related, of good points that can be successful. The writer keeps both classes of stock, which are at the acme of perfection, and having observed with profit that carefulness in breeding is the mainspring to success, with good pastures and good feeding, will recommend that the *common* farmer use nothing but a thoroughbred sire of the choicest selection to be had, and the effect upon the cross of, say, 50 native ewes of good shearing qualities, of 6 lbs. to 8 lbs., will add enough to the fleeces of the lambs in the one cross to pay for the extra cost of the thoroughbred sire.

Why Americans can't compare with English breeders is because they don't feed so well or are as careful in selecting sires and dams. Will repeat it here, that we would prefer a choice grade of five crossings from a good start on the part of the ewe, bred all the way along from thoroughbred sires, to inbred and poor specimens of thoroughbred, even though they have a pedigree. When the ringlet in the fleece, and the fac-simile of the thoroughbred is obtained, and atavism fails to crop out, then will the offspring of its sire partake of good points as much so as from thoroughbreds, being careful, however to use a sire that has been tried and transmits his superiority. It is generally taken for granted that an imported English sheep is thoroughbred, because it is eligible to registry, but an American bred animal, bred pure from time indefinite, is excluded and called grade, when for ought we know is better bred than the English one, which may have been bred and crossed in the beginning from Southdowns or something else. Being a progressive people, our people will soon perceive the error and will prefer a choice grade, termed in American parlance *purebred*, to an indifferent thoroughbred. A good animal does not need a pedigree, and an indifferent one ought not to have one.

In conclusion will say that Cotswold sheep, for early maturity, for size and fleece combined, is the

best sheep extant. Will recommend that all other classes of animals be reduced to the barest necessity, and more time and care be paid to the culture of a revenue that will surely substitute expense and heartlessness by following the cultivation of grain, which in competition with the great West, many are spending time, talents, and opportunities that could be better employed.

Kent Island,

Yours Truly,

June 9th, 1880.

ED. C. LEGG.

The Sheep's Foot.

CARE AND NEGLECT OF IT.

Foot-rot is a most destructive disease of sheep. There is an incipient and easily preventable and curable form of this disease, and there is a malignant and contagious Foot-rot, which infects and poisons the soil and spreads some times with fearful effect, among large flocks, destroying the sheep by hundreds and thousands. The malignant form grows out of the other, and it is questionable if it could not be prevented from spreading among the sheep, even from infected ground, if their feet were only in good condition. But the sheep's foot is seldom in good condition naturally, because the shepherd rarely thinks it necessary to examine it, until something wrong is evident, from the lameness caused by it. Then precaution comes too late. The manner of growth of the sheep's foot is peculiar, and upon this depends its proclivity to damage and disease. The walls of the hoof grow from above downwards, meeting the growth of the sole at the junction; the outer layer of the former being produced indefinitely, and if not worn away by contact with the ground, pass the sole and spread beyond it, turning under, and forming a loose covering, beneath which moisture, filth, sand, stones and other foreign matter find a lodgement. These foreign matters soften the horn of the sole, or otherwise injure it, so that disorganization or destruction occurs, and carries the injury into the interior of the foot. Stones or gravel that may be enclosed under the excess of horn, press upon the softened sole and irritate the sensitive tissues under it, and although as yet no actual damage may have occurred, yet the sheep is unable to walk upon its feet, and moves about on its knees. When this is seen, no time should be lost in examining the flock, and remedying the mischief, while this can yet be easily done. The feet will probably appear with the walls of the foot having out-grown the sole, and not only turning under at the sides but turning up at the toes, thus preventing the natural use of the feet. This is to be remedied by the use of a pair of toe nippers, made especially for trimming the feet, and also by the use of the knife. The walls of the feet are trimmed at the sides with a knife, and all superfluous horn is removed. The toes are clipped with the nippers, a pair of common pincers may be used if the edges of the claws are filed and ground sharp. Neglect of these precautions has ruined many flocks, while the pastures have become so poisoned with the diseased and infec-

tious matter that no healthy sheep could be kept upon them, until after an interval sufficient to rid them of the contagion. The result of neglect may be described as follows: The horn of the sole being softened and decomposed, as previously mentioned, and the sensitive inner portions of the foot being injured, inflammatory and suppurative action is caused within the foot; escape of the products of inflammation being impossible through the sole at first; intense suffering results, and a generally disturbed condition of the animal ensues. This is the first stage of malignant foot-rot. In course of time the sole is decomposed, and fetid pns escapes, by which the herbage and soil are infected. The disease spreads through the whole foot, and appears at the coronet. Fungoid, or mushroom-like excrescences appear on the sole, and at the coronet, and if neglected at this stage the whole foot may be lost and the sheep ruined. In this condition, radical treatment is needed. The sound animals should be removed at once to new and clean pastures, or into a clean yard. The diseased sheep are to be treated by means of caustic dressings of the feet; Hydrochloric (Muriatic) Acid diluted with three times its bulk of water; a solution of one drachm of Chloride of Zinc, in a pint of water, or Carbolic Acid should be used to destroy the diseased growths, and persevered in until sound parts are reached, when the usual stimulant dressings may be substituted. The sheep should be kept on a clean floor, covered or well dusted with air-slacked lime, or in a dry clean soft pasture, which should be plowed, so soon as its use by the sheep is no longer necessary.—*American Agriculturist.*

Marbled Beef.

Americans have succeeded in producing beef sufficiently fat to meet the demands of any market. Unfortunately, however, for the quality of the beef, the fat and lean are not well distributed. The fat is in huge masses and is useless as human food. Specimens of finely marbled beef are rarely found in this country. Undoubtedly our method of feeding beef cattle causes the absence of "the streak of fat and streak of lean" that are so desirable. Our animals are for the most part fattened on corn, which produces a large amount of hard tallow that is deposited in masses outside the flesh. The best marbled beef is produced by cattle that feed on rich, tender grasses. The best beef known in London market comes from the mountain regions of Scotland and Ireland, where the cattle have little or no grain. It was at one time thought that the breed of the cattle raised in these localities was the cause of the marbled appearance and of the prime flavor of the meat. It now seems to be settled that the superiority of this beef is due to the peculiar feed of the animals. Corn produces an abundance of fat, but it is not fat of the right kind and it is not deposited in the right places. It is likely that we have made too

much use of corn in the production not only of beef but of pork and mutton.—*Chicago Times*.

[The subject of "Marbled Meat" is being, we are glad to see, much discussed by the Live Stock Journals, and is a matter which all take an interest who are disgusted with meat that is overloaded with fat, placed in solid lumps on each piece, and not distributed in just proportions with the lean, constituting layers of alternate fat and lean. The latter is better than all fat and all lean, for no meat is really good which is not fat, but it is the *marbled* meat lovers of good eating are in quest of, and this is to be obtained only by judicious feeding of breeds adapted to produce such an article under certain conditions. Much, no doubt, is in the breed but much more on the manner of feeding the animal. As nice beef as could be wanted we once saw that was made from an old steer who had almost starved to death during the winter, and was turned on grass; he was furnished with plenty of sweet grass of variety Orchard, red and white clover, &c., with pure water, and had access at all times to salt and shade until October, when he was put under shelter and fed with green fodder and new corn for thirty days, at which period being fat but not loaded with fat, was butchered and his meat was marbled and tender and juicy. In corroboration, our friend H. D. Farnandis, Esq., who excels in having very superior marbled beef, which we have often enjoyed, and last winter, particularly noticed in the *FARMER*, when asked by us what was his secret, or did he think it owing to his particular breed of cattle, (Kerry) replied: "I always have, with any animal I select for my own use as a beef, choice meat because I follow my father's rule, which was to fatten for two years before it is killed, keeping it on good grass each year, with good hay and a little grain in winter, and for sixty days before it is wanted the animal is generally fed on new corn or ground meal to harden the flesh and increase the fat." Marbled meat is not "a streak of lean and fat," but is so-called when the fat and lean is so closely intermixed as to present the appearance of slightly colored marble.—EDS. OF MD. FARMER].

HOW TO MAKE THE HORNS OF CATTLE SHORT.

—W. L. Waring, Jr., in the *American Breeder and Planter*, says: When the calf is four months old, cut its horns off as close to the head as you can get it. It can be done with a pocket knife. At that age the lower part of the horn is nothing more than a gristle. It bleeds a little, but we never knew a calf hurt by the operation. It is rare that the horns grow to be over five inches long. It makes a harmless cow and a much prettier one than with long horns.

Hints in Buying a Horse.

The following simple rules will be found useful to all parties about to buy a horse:

1. Never take the seller's word; if dishonest he will be certain to cheat you; if disposed to be fair, he may have been the dupe of another, and will deceive you through representations which cannot be relied upon.
2. Never trust to a horse's mouth as a sure index to his age.
3. Never buy a horse while in motion; watch him while he stands at rest and you will discover his weak points. If sound he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs, without moving any of them, the feet planted flat upon the ground, with legs plumb and naturally poised. If one foot is thrown forward with the toe pointing to the ground and the heel raised, or if the foot is lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease of the navicular bone may be suspected, or at least tenderness, which is a precursor of disease. If the foot is thrown out, the toe raised and the heel brought down, the horse has suffered from laminitis, founder, or the back sinews have been sprained, and he is of little future value. When the feet are all drawn together beneath the horse, if there has been no disease, there is a misplacement of the limbs at least, and a weak disposition of the muscles. If the horse stands with his feet spread apart or straddles with the hind legs there is weakness of the loins and the kidneys are disordered. When the knees are bent and the legs totter and tremble, the beast has been ruined by heavy pulling and will never be right again, whatever rest and treatment he may have. Contracted or ill-formed hoofs speak for themselves.
4. Never buy a horse with a blueish or milky cast in the eyes. They indicate a constitutional tendency to ophthalmia, moon-blindness, &c.
5. Never have anything to do with a horse who keeps his ears thrown backward. This is an invariable indication of bad temper.
6. If the horse's legs are scarred the fact denotes that he is a kicker.
7. If the knees are blemished the horse is apt to stumble.
8. When the skin is rough and harsh, does not move easily and smoothly to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater and his digestion is bad.
9. Avoid a horse whose respiratory organs are at all impaired. If the ear is placed at the side of the heart, and a wheezing sound is heard, it is an indication of trouble. Let him go.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Herefords versus Short Horns.

I visited Hayfields on the 10th inst., and attended Mr. Merryman's sale of Herefords. It was with much pleasure that I made the acquaintance of Mr. A. A. Crane, of Osco, Henry County, Illinois, and of Mr. R. W. Sample, of Lafayette, Indiana; they were both purchasers of Herefords.

Mr. Crane said he had been a Short Horn breeder for many years, but now confessed himself *converted*, believing that Hereford bulls were best suited for the uses of the far West, and that he was breeding them, not only pure, but crossing the Hereford bull on Short Horns, the crossed bulls being preferred to the pure Short Horn by the large breeders of the West. Mr. Sample expressed the same opinion. He also is crossing on the Short Horns. In connection with Mr. Seabury, of Massachusetts, has a pure herd of Herefords. He purchased the cows Princess Victoria II and Princess Olga at \$300 and \$250, also yearling heifer Fanny Bell for \$235.

LOOKER ON.

June 17, 1880.

A **SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF HORSES.**—There was on Mayday the usual annual procession through the streets of Manchester, England, of dray and cart horses, every trade, from machinery and cotton down to beer, being represented. The animals were literally covered with decorations of flowers, ribbons, garlands, flags and small colored balloons; the brass trappings shown like burnished gold, and the hoofs are first blacked and then topped with white to represent top boots, I suppose. Many of these horses are simply perfection of their kind, and, in excellence of proportion, strength and condition, leave nothing to be desired. There was some pairs of dark gray dappled, quite remarkable for beauty and regularity of color; and a match pair of strawberry roans, which, when measured, were only an inch under 19 hands. Many of them stands 18 hands and upwards, and a load of six tons is child's play to them. Their docility and intelligence, too, are curious. I have seen a horse obey his master's orders to a fraction when told to 'back one inch.'—*Washington Star*.

THE 1879 Maryland tobacco crop is a very good one, amounting to 35,000 hhds.; the Ohio to about 7,000. The old stock of these two varieties in Baltimore is very small. With the exception of old 1876, 1877 and 1878, Maryland, there are about 2,000 hhds. held by speculators in Baltimore.

Green Fodder for Short Pasture.

The most universal crop used for this purpose is fodder corn, and, although some regard it as very poor food, it has a value greater than any other crop yet tried for this purpose. The great objection made to it is its deficiency in albuminoids required to make the casein of the milk, and, from this fact, when fed alone it often reduces the yield of milk. This objection has force, but it may be answered by saying that it is not necessary to feed fodder corn alone—that it is an excellent succulent food, having all the starch and fatty elements necessary, and that the lack of albuminoids may be made up for with green clover, millet, or wheat bran, or a small amount of oil-meal. It is not a perfect food in itself, and very few such foods are known. The dairyman should seek for variety in food—not for a single food to be given for all purposes. Corn has the great advantage of being adapted to almost all soils, and of producing so abundant a crop that only a small amount of ground is required for each cow. It comes into feeding condition at the very time wanted, and remains in condition for some weeks. It stands drouth better than most other crops, and yields more tons of green food to the acre than any other crop. These advantages entitle corn to great consideration as a green crop for late summer and fall feeding.

Millet is an excellent green crop when successful; and to be successful, the soil must be in very fine tilth. A fine, rich loam is perhaps best for this fine seed. A heavy crop of millet stands four to five feet high, with heads three to six inches long. A large crop ought to weigh ten to twelve tons green, or about half as much as a good crop of fodder corn; but it has nearly double the nutriment of fodder corn in its green state, so that a large crop of millet has a great value, whether fed alone or in connection with a fodder corn. It is usually sufficiently matured for feeding green in sixty to seventy-five days.

Hungarian grass is also a species of millet, having a somewhat shorter stalk and shorter head, but producing fodder of about the same quality. Eight to ten tons of green Hungarian fodder is a good crop. Soil required is about the same as for millet.

Peas and Oats—This makes an admirable green crop for producing milk—is right for feeding when the pea begins to form in pod. This is a nitrogenous food, and well adapted to mixing with fodder corn. A good crop will weigh, green, about ten tons. It is easily grown upon a great variety of soils, and may be sown up to the 10th of June, but earlier sowing gives a heavier crop. —*National Live Stock Journal, Chicago*.

THE DAIRY.

Washed and Unwashed Butter.

FROM AN ADDRESS OF X. A. WILLARD.

During the last dozen years there has been great improvement in the methods of butter making, and the standard for butter of all sorts is considerably higher, while consumers are becoming every year more fastidious in their selections. The markets now demand that butter shall be not only fresh and rosy, but that it be properly worked, so that the grain is unimpaired. Butter that has been manipulated until it is salvy or greasy, even though it be fresh and of good flavor, will always rank as secondary in all our leading markets, and of course must go at a much lower price than that which a perfect article will command.

Since the new methods for setting milk have been inaugurated, more care is taken to keep milk out of the reach of bad odors, for with the introduction of these new appliances, much useful information has been disseminated in regard to the first principles of the art. This, with the sharp discrimination of dealers, has taught many dairy-men that taints in butter must be avoided, and cannot be tolerated with impunity.

A few years ago an earnest controversy was carried on among butter makers, as to whether butter should be washed or unwashed, those advocating the latter claiming that by pressing or working out the buttermilk without the aid of water, it served to retain more of the aroma and delicious flavor naturally belonging to butter, and which should not be removed by allowing the butter to come in contact with water.

It was claimed also that unwashed butter was of longer keeping quality than that which had been washed, and consequently that the practice of washing was very detrimental and ought not to be practiced by those seeking to make a fancy article.

On the other hand those who advocated washing argued that not one butter maker in ten could work out the buttermilk without seriously injuring the grain of the butter, and, moreover, that even the most skillful makers of "unwashed butter" are liable to injure, and did injure the grain of their butter by overworking, and hence more poor butter was the direct result of this effort to get out the buttermilk without the use of water, than by washing. As to the keeping quality of butter, they claimed that the "washed butter" retained its flavor and goodness longest, because the buttermilk was more thoroughly expelled; the retention of the buttermilk in the butter being the main cause of decomposition and rancidity in the product.

On the whole the advocates of washing butter were the most numerous, and as the art of butter had progressed, they have had rather the best side of the argument. Of course it will be understood that good, clean, sweet water must be employed in washing butter, and that it never should come in contact with water having taints or odors of any description.

The best butter makers of the present endeavor to avoid working butter as far as possible, in order that the "butter grain" may be kept uninjured and preserved in all its integrity. To accomplish this object the cream must not be *overchurned*, for the butter is often seriously impaired in the grain by too much churning. When the butter begins to form, or is in small particles about the size of wheat kernels or a little larger, stop churning.

The butter is then in a granulated state, and the buttermilk may now be drawn off, and the grains of butter can then be washed with cold water and afterward with brine, which will free it from all milky and caseous matter. Some drain or draw off the buttermilk from the churn in a hair sieve, and then wash by turning water on the butter in the churn.

Butter treated in this way is never salvy or greasy, but remains with its grains uninjured; and should therefore be in its best state. Thus as our knowledge of what constitutes perfect butter obtains, together with the art of producing it, the old method of working out the buttermilk without the aid of water, must be pushed aside for a more intelligent and safer practice. In conclusion, it may be remarked that whatever working is required care should be taken to avoid a grinding motion, as this injures the grain. If a lever-worker be used, the working should be by pressure, and the lever should not be allowed to stop or slide on the butter in a grinding fashion.

Buttermaking may now be said to be approximating rapidly to a high art. Consumers are fast being educated to distinguish the finer grades, and now regard with disgust those greasy, salvy, and rank flavors which a few years ago could perhaps be tolerated. This is as it should be; for the old time poor butters were not conducive to health, and were the cause many times of serious ills, which the more educated taste now avoids. Of course we do not dispute the fact that large quantities of poor butter get upon the market, but the prices for such are so low that they do not pay the cost of production, and this helps to raise the standard; for price has a wonderful influence in stimulating to better methods, which the enterprising dairyman soon tries to reach. The creameries and butter factories have been great educators of

butter dairymen, as they have been to the tastes of consumers, and the spread of these institutions with the knowledge they disseminate will, we trust, at no late date, wipe out the great bulk of inferior and low butters.

A French paper relates the following experiment: A cow was milked three times a day for eleven days, and yielded 170 quarts of milk. With two milkings daily, she gave only 146 quarts in the same number of days. Analysis moreover showed that the milk in the first case was richer in butter globules by more than one-seventh, than in the second case.

THE *Drovers' Journal* has detailed reports from the grazing districts of the West, Southwest and Northwest, which show a large increase in the number of cattle to be marketed this year. The herds are all wintered nicely, and no disease of any kind prevails. The condition is universally good. Chicago packers and canners will take 250,000 head of cattle this summer, and St. Louis nearly 100,000, while Kansas City, Omaha and other packing and canning points will pretty nearly use up the rest, leaving but few to go farther east than Chicago. The canning season begins about June 15, and 1,600 head per day are canned at Chicago alone, during the season.

Two sales of Shorthorn in England are reported in our last week's English exchanges. J. W. Phillips, at Heybridge, Staffordshire, sold 27 cows and heifers at an average of about \$189, and 8 bulls at an average of about \$172. The highest price paid was 71 guineas for Medora 3d. The other was the herd of J. Harwood, of Winterford; 69 cows averaged \$138, and 10 bulls \$222, in round numbers. Prices at both sales are regarded low, the result of the general depression existing.

A SOUTH CAROLINA planter, writing to a local paper, states that the whole cost of planting and cultivating an acre of cotton and ginning the product and delivering it on a railroad is about \$11. The average yield per acre in the South is 191 pounds, so that the cost of raising it is about 5½ cents.

THE lower house of Congress passed the agricultural bill on the 20th inst., including a provision for \$20,000 to sink two artesian wells on the Western plains east of the Rocky Mountains, and another for \$50,000 to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to continue his investigations on the subject of forestry.

A CONVENIENT MILK RECORD.

..... 188

MILK.				MILK.			
	A. M.	P. M.	TOT.		A. M.	P. M.	TOT.
1				17			
2				18			
3				19			
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10				26			
11				27			
12				28			
13				29			
14				30			
15				31			
16							

Dam..... Sire.....

Name.....

Came in.....

Served by

Weight by }
Measure. }

Girth..... Length..... Pounds.....

For the Maryland Farmer.

Value of Windmills on a Farm.

Few persons who have to pump their water have any idea of the immense saving of labor and trouble secured by having a good windmill especially where any amount of stock is kept on the farm, and as they have now about reached perfection one cannot run much risk in purchasing one. A cow or steer will drink from six to eight gallons of water during the day, and where a number is kept and depending upon pump water it is easy to see how much labor can be saved by a power that is constant in motion day and night, and costs nothing. With proper arrangements a windmill will furnish an ample supply of water for the barn, dairy and house, and with a moderate wind. For the past three and a half years I have had one in constant use, and during that time it has never failed to keep a full supply of water on hand for twenty to twenty-five head of horses and cows, and only in motion a small portion of the time, and has not cost one dollar for repairs and seems to be able to continue the work for some time to come. Besides labor-saving, there is always on hand a supply for the thirsty animals when they come for it, hence do not have to depend upon some forgetful or lazy hand who often neglects the poor creatures, when they depend upon a well for their drink. Formerly I have often seen them standing around the pump waiting for the master to get out of the way, and when he has his fill there is none left for the weaker. It will surprise one not familiar with the fact how much a thirsty cow will drink, and one can imagine of a warm, hot summer day what it is to do without water, as they have the same desire for it as ourselves, having no swill-slop or lager as a substitute. With an ample supply of water on hand to satisfy their thirst, there is a far better chance for healthy, sound animals, and in winter time it is more important, as the feed is dry and they must have water to enable them to digest it properly. How would one feel after eating a pound of dry crackers with nothing to drink, after they had absorbed the moisture after such a diet, all will realize the luxury of a cool drink, and so it must be with the animal after eating dry blades, corn fodder and hay.

Often stock are killed by drinking too much water on a stomach full of such feed. The water swells it up and extends it enormously, resulting if not in death, in an injury to them. If water is present they will help themselves as it is needed. As the importance of water cannot be doubted, and where there is an absence of springs or run-

ning streams, I know of no better or cheaper way of obtaining it than by a windmill. I have an ordinary stock of a cucumber pump connected with the pitman of the mill and raise the water in the stock high enough to give a head sufficient to cause it to flow to the barn and so arranged that when the cask is full overflows into a trough in the barnyard. By this means I do away with a force-pump, which is always advisable when possible.

My mill was made in Illinois, and if not the best is certainly the cheapest I have ever come across, being selected for this and other reasons at the great Centennial Exhibition in 1876, and since then has given me satisfaction.

How often do we see on fine farms a dirty, filthy goose and hog-pond containing something of a fluid nature mixed with the droppings of the hogs, geese and cattle, and this the only source of supply of water for the thirsty cattle. Can it be expected that good, healthy animals and desirable milk and butter be furnished by cows drinking such stuff? Certainly not, and the sooner such holes of filth are filled up, the better, and wells dug and pumps in them. The labor and expense is not much, and better to save in some other quarter and spend it where it will add to the comfort of the stock and to your satisfaction in knowing your animals have good water.

Rock Hall, Md.

A. P. S.

The Heat Crop of the World.

The following table shows the yield of wheat for each large wheat growing country in the world in 1879, and the average yield in bushels for the same nations. From this it is seen that the deficiency in the crop of the world last year was 375,000,000.

	Av. Yield	Yield for '79
United States.....	337,500,000	337,500,000
France.....	230,172,000	172,175,000
Russia.....	180,000,000	157,600,000
Germany.....	90,000,000	90,000,000
Spain.....	94,500,000	78,750,000
Italy.....	87,550,000	67,500,000
Austria Hungary.....	76,500,000	63,000,000
Great Britain.....	83,500,000	47,500,000
Turkey.....	34,500,000	29,500,000
Roumania.....	27,000,000	22,500,000
Belgium.....	19,150,000	14,650,000
Portugal.....	6,750,000	5,675,000
Algiers.....	20,500,000	16,875,000
Canada.....	13,500,000	13,500,000
Australia.....	13,500,000	14,650,000
Egypt.....	13,500,000	11,500,000
Netherlands.....	4,615,000	3,375,000
Greece.....	3,500,000	3,375,000
Servia.....	3,375,000	2,812,500
Denmark.....	2,250,000	2,250,000

THE
MARYLAND FARMER,
A STANDARD MAGAZINE.

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture & Rural Economy.

EZRA WHITMAN,

Editor.

COL. W. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor.

141 West Pratt Street

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, JULY, 1 1880.

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One dollar per annum, in advance.

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TO ADVERTISERS

The large circulation of the Maryland Farmer makes it one of the best mediums for advertisers of all classes. Its circulation will be largely increased by our reduction in the Subscription Price, and hence add to its advantages as a medium for advertisers. The terms of advertising will remain as heretofore.

The Maryland Farmer will be read this year by more Farmers, Planters, Merchants, Mechanics and others interested in Agriculture, than any other magazine which circulates in the Middle or Southern States, and therefore is the best medium for advertisers who desire to extend their sales in this territory.

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Any person who sends us 100 Subscribers, at \$1 00, will receive the world-renowned Howe Sewing Machine, with all the latest improvements. Value, \$50 00.

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Any person who sends us 50 Subscribers, at \$1 00 each, will receive 1 of the celebrated Wheat Fans, which has taken nearly 200 premiums. Value, \$28 00.

Any person who sends us 25 Subscribers, at \$1 00 each, will receive a Roland Plow. Value, \$12 00.

Any person who sends us 15 Subscribers, at \$1 00 each, will receive a Farm Bell. Value, \$6 00.

Any person who sends us 12 Subscribers, at \$1 00 each, will receive a Remington Iroquois Revolver, full plated, Ivory. Value, \$4 00.

Any person who sends us 6 Subscribers, at \$1 00 each, will receive a Nickel-Plated Revolver, Long Fluted Cylinder. Value \$2 50.

THESE ARTICLES WE WARRANT TO BE FIRST-CLASS.

It will not be necessary to secure the subscribers all at one time. For instance, if any one wants the Mill we offer for 80 new subscribers, he can send the names in any number he chooses, and we will allow him a whole year to finish the club.

COL. D. S. CURTIS, of Washington, D. C., is authorized to act as Correspondent and Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the MARYLAND FARMER, in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia.

Our friends can do us a good turn by mentioning the MARYLAND FARMER to their neighbors, and suggesting to them to subscribe for it.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—According to our usual habit, we enclose in our July number the bills of our subscribers who are in arrears, and we hope on this occasion our friends will promptly respond by remittance of amount or do us the courtesy to reply and acknowledge the receipt of the accounts. Our subscribers are aware that when all products brought low prices, we reduced the price of our Journal to suit the times. Since then paper and wages have advanced greatly, and the farmers have been blessed with good crops, which have brought good prices. Yet, unlike other papers who had reduced, but have since reinstated their old terms, we have not changed from our reduced rates for subscriptions if *paid in advance*. Those, therefore, who are in arrears will see the great injustice they do us in continuing to take our paper and not comply with our terms.

The amount per year is a trifle to each one, but to us, in the aggregate, it is a large sum, without which we are much inconvenienced; hence we appeal to the good sense of every delinquent to reflect upon this matter one moment and we are sure he will immediately remit the amount of his bill.

To the large number who have paid promptly we return our sincere thanks, and here we may refer with pleasurable pride, to the fact that several of them, with a view to encourage us in our effort to furnish a first-class monthly, at a very low rate, have paid one, two, three, four, and some, as far as FIVE years in advance.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.—As we are entering upon the last half of our yearly volume, being our July number, it is a good time for those who desire a first-class, long-established and highly popular Journal, devoted to agriculture in all its branches, and to the duties and pleasures of country households, to subscribe,—if not for the year at \$1.00, try it the balance of the year for 50 cents, for 6 months, postage paid. This offer is extremely low if it be remembered that any one month, the FARMER is worth double the year's subscription. Just look over the present number, see the embellishments, and leaving out in the estimate all the valuable hints given in the Farm and Garden Work and other editorial matter, read the practical letters of D. S. C., A. P. S., E. C. Legg, our European Letters and the other original communications, among which is the admirably clear yet condensed essay of Mr. Morris, on Ensilage. Let your household glance over the Ladies Department, and then say for yourselves whether or not this number is not worth greatly more than the subscription price for a whole year. *Verb. sat.*

JUNE EXHIBITION OF THE MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society held its June meeting on the 3rd ultimo at the Academy of Music. The show of plants was about an average for a June exhibit, although several florists who generally are exhibitors were unrepresented. Robert J. Halliday presented a fine exhibit of greenhouse plants, among them palms, marantas, ferns, lycopods, selaginellas, etc.—in all about sixty specimens, the whole forming one of the most prominent displays. William H. Perot exhibited thirteen varieties of orchids in full bloom, an unusually fine flamingo plant, gloxinias, calladiums, and marantas. R. W. L. Rasin had also one of the finest displays, showing ornamental foliage plants, lycopods; pandanus, marantas, veitchi, pelargoniums (new variety), variegated pineapple plant, etc. James Pentland had a fine display of calladiums, snow-bell plants, cloradendron belfourii, Cape jessamines and palms—in all about one hundred specimens. Richard Cromwell presented an elegant display of fuchsias—seven specimens. Patterson Park, William Frazier, superintendent, exhibited a display of begonias, ferns and orchids, calladiums and fuchsias.

The Patterson Park exhibit was much admired. The Fruit display was very limited. Mr. James Pentland showed a good collection of cherries, and Mr. John Cook showed some very fine, Monarch of the West, strawberries.

We regret to see the great falling off of public interest in these flower and fruit shows, which must be disheartening to the exhibitors.

The World's Fair in New York for 1883.

After a long time of agitation in New York, about holding an International Exhibition in that city in 1883, it seems to have become a fixed fact that he who may live to that time will see a grand Exposition of the varied products of this wonderful country in comparison with those of "all the whole world and the rest of mankind," as one of our worthiest and bravest generals once expressed himself in the overflow of his patriotic admiration of this land of his birth and his love.

We bid the great work God speed! and consider that it will be commemorative of as great an event or greater than was the Centennial of '76, which was a celebration of the Declaration that a brave but oppressed people *would be free*. This is to commemorate the fact that seven years after that Declaration, this grand people had made good their declaration to the world, by forcing the Mother Country to recognize American Independence in a solemn treaty signed by the authorities of one of the then most powerful nations of the world, and by the representatives of a land of patriot brothers insignificant in numbers, but unequaled in the love of liberty, and in the practice of the highest and noblest human virtues and moral attributes. But we will not indulge in our rhapsodies, lest wrong causes be attributed to our warm expressions, the 4th of July being on the "very prick of time."

The act of Congress incorporating the United States International Commission for the purpose of holding a World's Fair in New York in 1883, "in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the treaty of peace and the recognition of American independence," provides for the appointment of two Commissioners from each State, with two alternates, and also names about one hundred gentlemen of the State of New York as incorporators. In accordance with the act the Secretary of State has given notice to the various State Governors to make their nominations, and they are already beginning to forward them to the President. They will be received up to June 23d, sixty days after the passage of this act. The Secretary of State has then to give reasonable notice to the Commissioners to meet in the city of New York. If he gives thirty days' notice, the Commissioners will probably meet about July 23d. Their first duty will be to form a temporary organization, and provide for opening books of subscription for the capital stock. They will then adjourn, and the subscription books will remain open sixty days, which will bring the time up to September 23d, when a meeting of the Commissioners and stock-

holders will be called. The stockholders will elect a finance committee of twenty-five, the members of which may be selected from the commissioners already appointed, or those who are not commissioners, but stockholders only; but if they are not commissioners, they become so on being elected to the finance committee. The entire Commission then effect a permanent organization by the election of officers, adoption of by-laws, appointment of committees, and so forth, and strenuous efforts will at once be commenced to complete the arrangements for the exhibition in the short period the Commissioners have at their disposal.

Hon. J. Merryman's Sale of Hereford Cattle.

Mr. Merryman had a public sale of a part of his Hereford herd on the 10th ultimo, at his fine residence, Hayfields, near Cockeysville, Balto. Co., Md. We were present and much gratified by viewing the highly ornamented grounds around the mansion and the well cultivated fields and splendid stock that were grazing the rich pasture. The day was cloudy and unpropitious, yet many from distant States attended the sale. The stock offered brought fair prices, but not what was expected from their admirable condition, high qualities and pure pedigrees.

Before the sale commenced the company were regaled with an elegant collation, consisting of choicest meats raised at Hayfields, and many vegetable delicacies, with abundance of cooling refreshments.

Mr. A. A. Crane, a breeder of Shorthorn and Hereford cattle at Osco, Henry Co. Ill., purchased Prince Leopold, 11 months old for \$200; heifer calf Rachel, 4 months old, \$150; heifer Piccadilly, 16 months old, \$215; Princess Louise 11, 2 years 7 months old, \$250; Etta, calved 27th of October, 1876, \$250; Bettie, calved October 9th, 1874, \$340; Milton 11, calved September 16th 1870, \$155; Colie 11, calved January 23, 1877, \$200; Anna, calved August 18th, 1878, \$150, thus securing 9 head for \$1910.

Mr. R. W. Sample, of Lafayette, Indiana, purchased heifer Fannie Bell, Calved Dec. 25th, 1878 for \$235; also Princess Victoria 11, calved January 15th 1877, for \$300, and Princess Olga, calved December 27th, 1876, \$250.

Mr. M. has a large herd still on hand and is often called on to make private sales of his young stock, chiefly to go West where the Herefords are more appreciated than in Maryland. It seems a pity that Maryland farmers should let such superior animals go out of the State at such inadequate

prices, when Baltimore has become a shipping port for live and dressed stock and meats to Europe.

It will be perhaps proper to state that Imported Giantess was retained by her owner, and Illinois was sold at private sale to Mr. Crane. After the sale Mr. Sample said to Mr. Merryman: "Now, let me go into your reserved herd and I will take a number of them at high prices," but Mr. Merryman had no notion to sell at present the superior animals he has reserved, which constitute a choice herd of 28 animals, including his late European importations.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Ensilage.

I made use of Indian corn as winter food for stock as long ago as the winter of 1876, and I have used it in each succeeding winter with great success. The earlier it is sown the better; its growth is more rapid and luxuriant in May and June than in July and August—a bushel of corn to the acre in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart. The crop should be worked twice, and when in tassel should be cut by a mowing-machine, carried from the field in wagons to the feed-cutter, cut it up in pieces of about three-quarters of an inch and put it in the silo prepared for it. The building of the silos is thoroughly explained in T. B. Brown's work on Ensilage, but anyone who will make a trench, ten feet wide and six feet deep, and cover it with earth eighteen inches deep, after the cut-up maize is put into the trench, and then keep the earth carefully pressed upon the maize, so as to exclude the air will accomplish what is required. The trench should have a shed over it or a shed thatched with straw. Water should be kept from the cut-up maize, as it would doubtless injure its quality, if not destroy it.

Maize or Indian corn requires from forty-five to sixty days to ripen it into tassel, and therefore it can be safely sown up to the 15th of July. If the land is in good condition it will yield twenty tons to the acre; it requires a ton a month for each cow, and all animals will improve and do well upon it. By the use of super-phosphates the crop can be doubled, but this is a matter subject to the will of the farmer. Ten acres of maize will feed thirty cows during the season, that they cannot feed out of doors, and will furnish a quantity of manure to give a wheat or corn crop. The advantage of this crop is so great that it must change the agriculture of every corn-growing country. Cattle and sheep will be raised on every farm to an extent heretofore not thought of. Wheat to-

day by all our best farmers is followed by clover, the clover is cut and made into hay, and this is fed to the stock. Maize will take the place of clover hay, and the clover will be grazed off the land and the animals will return it to the land better prepared to act as a manure, than if the clover was cut, made into hay, carried to the barn, and then fed to the stock. The advantage of grazing clover off the land is very great, as it at once returns to it all that the clover takes from the sod.

We recommend every farmer who reads these suggestions to sow an acre of land with corn or maize—if you have no drill, sow it broadcast and when in tassel use any old mowing-machine you may have to cut it down, and then if you have no feed cutter buy or borrow one and cut up the fodder, as ordered—bury it in the ground, and when winter comes feed your stock upon it, and when you try it once you will never be without it again. I have used it for four seasons, every time with complete success, and I know that it multiplied the value of our land three or four times over. It will prove the richest gift that God has given to men in corn growing countries, and he who does not use it is not in the van of the farmers of the day.

FRANCIS MORRIS.

[We take much pleasure in calling the special attention of our readers to the above clear and practical paper from our esteemed correspondent upon the French system of preserving forage crops in a green state. We deem it of vast importance to farmers generally, but especially to those who own small farms, as by pursuing this system they can keep more stock for breeding or for dairying, and can winter fatten extra cattle or sheep to an almost unlimited extent on a comparatively little tract of good cultivatable land, and have large deposits of manure on the farm to increase its fertility. We take some pride in the fact that the MARYLAND FARMER was the first Journal in the South to call attention to this system of Ensilage, and strongly advocate its trial by our people. This was done by giving our readers a translation of a French essay on the subject, when it was first being tried to any extent in France. And we are confident that to our correspondent, Mr. Morris, is due the honor and credit of being the first American farmer who experimented with silos on a large scale. Yet there are Journals setting up claims as to their having the merit of first bringing it to public attention, and for one farmer of much notoriety in the North it is claimed that he was the first person who upon an extended scale put into practice the ensilage system.—EDS. MD. FAR,]

History of the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

CHAPTER XXI.

It is worthy of note at this day to mention that in the report of Messrs. John Feast and Hon. H. S. Stranburg on vegetables, at the Fair of 1856, held by the Society, attention is called to sorghum, or then called "Chinese cane," and the syrup made from it. This was the beginning of what has become a thriving industry now—the making of sugar from sorghum.

The Committee also spoke of the Yam or Chinese potato as a new vegetable, and we infer from what is said that Mr. Brackenridge, of Baltimore county, was the first to introduce it into this State. It is now almost as popular and plenty in our markets as the famous sweet potato. But we give the following extract from the report referred to:

The Committee most cheerfully report the products of this exhibition as superior to any former one in this department especially the vegetables from the Manual Labor School, by Mr. Councilman, also those by Mrs. Lloyd and John Register, which were all very fine. The Chinese Cane exhibited by Mr. Van Ness, with the syrup, is likely to become an important item in agriculture; besides the syrup, upwards of sixty bushels to the acre of seed can be obtained, which is good for many purposes of feeding; we particularly invite the attention of farmers to this, and the *Dioscorea Battata*, or Chinese potato, as exhibited by Mr. Brackenridge, as an article of valuable interest also; much has been said of its usefulness and qualities as to become equal, if not surpassing the common potato which has been in use many years.

Another evidence of improvement since that day is seen in the fact that the committee on domestic wines notice but two exhibits, one of Mr. N. Longworth, of Ohio, "a sparkling wine," and one of Mrs. Samuel Carr, of "wines made from the fruits of the garden and orchard." This was only 24 years ago, and now, every county Society has on exhibition dozens of exhibits of domestic wines and cordials made of the berries and other fruits of the garden, which rival the best products of foreign vineyards as generally sold in our markets.

During the past year the financial condition of the Society had become more and more embarrassing, and the meeting of the Executive Committee, held on the 23d of June, 1867, was of great importance, as it was to decide virtually whether the Society would hold its usual annual meeting or not.

The minutes of the proceedings of this meeting, as published by the Secretary, Mr. Sands,

are as follows:

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Ramsay M'Henry, Esq., President and Messrs. F. Cooke, O. Bowie, J. N. Goldsborough, J. H. M'Henry, Chas. Ridgely of H., G. R. Dennis, and M. T. Goldsborough.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved,

A letter was received from Dr. S. P. Smith, of Alleghany, apologizing to the Committee for his absence from the meeting.

The President stated that the first business to come before the meeting was the question as to the propriety of holding an exhibition the ensuing fall. He stated that about \$6,500 had been subscribed and guaranteed, to save the Society from loss, in case the exhibition was held, but that the city had not been, as yet, properly canvassed, and he was assured by several gentlemen that there could be no doubt the amount required by the Society (\$10,000) could be secured.

Mr. O. Bowie then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which, being seconded by Mr. J. H. M'Henry, were adopted:

Whereas, from the liberal subscriptions already received, and the representations of prominent citizens that the city has been but imperfectly canvassed, the Society has been induced to hope that the amount required (\$10,000) will be raised, and that it will be able to offer such a programme as will induce a larger and more attractive exhibition than has ever been held under its auspices.

1 *Resolved*, That the President be hereby authorized to publish the Premium List this day prepared, and to make all necessary arrangements for an exhibition to be held in October next, as soon as he shall be satisfied that \$10,000 have been subscribed or guaranteed to the Society, in aid of said exhibition.

2 *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be and are hereby tendered to such citizens as have already extended to us their aid; and that the agents of the Society are requested to continue their calls upon such gentlemen as have not already been visited.

It will be seen by these resolutions that the citizens of Baltimore generously responded to the call for aid made by the Society.

The Premium List, which differs but little from former Lists, was adopted, and the Committee adjourned.

Another meeting of the Executive Committee was held on the 1st of September, at which President R. M'Henry stated "that the balance of the sum of \$10,000, which had heretofore been required to be raised, either by donation or guarantee, had, through the interference of several gentlemen, been secured, and that therefore it could be positively determined to hold the exhibition at the time appointed, as heretofore announced."

The Premium List adopted at the former meeting was reconsidered, revised and amended, and

other routine business done; the Committee adjourned.

It may be well here to state, among the alterations made in the Premium List, on motion of Mr. M. T. Goldsborough a premium was offered of \$50 for the best draft of a *Road Law* suitable to Maryland.

And Mr. Dennis moved as an amendment that the premium for the best draft of a law for protection of sheep against dogs be increased from \$10 to \$50. Showing that this Society not only attended to the small matters of a show, but were wise in looking to and watching over the great interest of the farming community, thereby setting a noble example for future associations to follow. Alas! has it been followed in these *progressive* days?

The Society met on Monday, the 19th of Oct., 1857. This was the tenth annual meeting of this Society. President M'Henry stated that he regretted the absence of Mr. B. Johnson Barbour, of Orange County, Va., who had promised to deliver the annual oration, but at the last moment found it impossible to attend. He, however, had been fortunate in securing the services of the Rev. Dr. Balch, who was then introduced to the Society by the President.

Dr. Balch proposed to invoke the Divine blessing upon the Society and its objects, which he did in a short but fervent prayer. He then arose and delivered an admirably sensible address, which commanded great attention and for which a vote of thanks was promptly given.

The President then requested the judges to meet at ten o'clock the next morning at the President's office on the grounds. He also took the opportunity to say that he was compelled to state that he could under no circumstances serve another term as presiding officer. After some other business matters were transacted, the Society adjourned to 8 o'clock the next evening.

Oct. 20th the Society met, and after the disposal of the routine business, discussed the advantages of Drill husbandry over the usual Broadcast system. This proved a very entertaining and instructive discussion, participated in chiefly by Col. Carroll of Howard and Col. W. D. Bowie of Prince George's, counties, but owing to the lateness of the hour no definite expression of opinion on the part of the Society was arrived at.

The evening session of the 21st was devoted to the reading the reports of the examining committees, and the consideration and finally passing a resolution by which Messrs. J. T. Earle, W. D. Bowie, Sr., and M. Tilghman Goldsborough were appointed a committee to memorialize the Legis-

lature to enact a law to regulate the sales of grain, so as to protect the interests of agriculturalists selling grain in the city of Baltimore.

On Thursday evening, the 22nd, the annual election of officers took place, and Mr. John Merryman was elected President in place of Mr. M'Henry, who declined a nomination for re-election. The other old officers were re-elected, except where a few new ones were chosen to fill vacancies occasioned by death or resignation.

On the 23d, being the last evening meeting during this Fair, on motion of Mr. T. Tilghman, it was

Resolved, That it be suggested to the Executive Committee to take into consideration the subject of inviting the United States Agricultural Society to hold their next annual Fair at the city of Baltimore, and offering them the use of the Show Grounds belonging to the Society for the purpose

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be clothed with full powers to negotiate with the U. S. Agricultural Society, in reference to the subject of the above resolution, including the authority to dispense with the Annual Fair of this Society, for the year 1858, if in their judgment it shall be advisable to do so.

On motion of Mr. T. Tilghman, of Talbot Co., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to R. M'Henry, Esq., for the able and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

The Society then adjourned.

In our next chapter we shall give a short description of what was of chief interest in the show grounds and important in the Reports of the Judges.

Cooking Food.

Late-cut hay, ordinary straw, and other coarse fodders are unquestionably improved by cooking, as it softens the woody fibre, and dissolves portions of the starch; and corn meal and other foods rich in starch are also improved by cooking. But in considering the question of economy, it is easy to see that, although it will pay on a large scale, it is not likely to do so for a few animals, for it costs nearly as much to cook for ten as for fifty head of cattle.

Grinding renders all our cereal grains more digestible, by reducing the size of the particles to be saturated and digested by the gastric juice. The whole kernels of corn are not always fully penetrated by the gastric juice, and hence many of them pass cattle undigested. When corn is ground it should be mixed with coarse fodder, so as to prevent its adhering in a mass in the stomach, and to insure its remastication and insalivation.—*Nat. Live Stock Journal*,

The Poultry House.

Plymouth Rocks.

Among the many fine breeds of fowls originated or introduced from abroad during the past half century, the Plymouth Rocks appear to hold a very prominent position, or to put it in the language of one of our noted breeders, "They are just now roosting on the topmost wave of general popularity."

They are an American breed, having originated by crossing the old, short-legged Dominiques with some variety of the Asiatics, the color, hardness and other good qualities of the former being preserved with the important addition of an increase in size.

The Plymouth Rocks may be considered a "general-purpose breed," the hens being good layers and excellent mothers. In their case, therefore, there is no necessity for keeping two breeds on a place in order to obtain both eggs and chickens, as must be done when only the non-sitting varieties are kept, thereby increasing the chances of introducing impure blood into one's flock. They are also a clean legged breed, there being no feathers on their feet and lower part of the leg, to dabble in the snow and mud, and in this way furnish a congenial harbor for the parasites which cause a disease known as the scurvy-leg. The combs and wattles are also of moderate size, and not so likely, therefore, to become frozen in cold weather as in breeds which have these almost useless but ornamental appendages more largely developed.

The Roup.

Roup is caused by dampness. The symptoms are, running from the nose, very foul breath, comb dark, and drooping manner, with refusal of food. Take the sick fowl at once from the others, and place it in a warm (stove if necessary) dry place, and give it a teaspoonful of a solution of chlorate of potash, which is prepared by dissolving a teaspoonful of chlorate of potash in a glass of water. Give three times daily, and pour a little in the trough where the other fowls drink. It is one of the best remedies known, cheap, and a *sure cure* if used on first appearance of the disease.

Get good stock, and do not fear the price. By having some knowledge of choice fowls, you can have hens for laying, hens from which to produce the best young market chicks, hens for producing the best capons, and hens for producing good mothers; but do not forget that the choice of the male should receive particular attention as well,

Poultry on the Farm.

This is a class of stock that is very much neglected on many farms throughout the country. But I believe fowls will bring profit to the farm. At this season of the year when most of the other products of the farm has been disposed of poultry is about the only source of income that the farmer's wife has. And this is of no small account, as the eggs from thirty hens will furnish the family with all the store supplies needed, and this will prove to be no insignificant item in times like the present. I saw the other day forty dozens eggs brought to the store by one farmer who said they were from thirty-two hens that had averaged two dozen eggs per day for nearly two months past? What better property was on that farm. This may be an exceptional success, but any person may reach it. On too many farms the fowls are always neglected, just as if they were not worthy of the farmer's attention. But should he conduct this branch with the same care in the keeping and intelligence in the selection of breeds, as in the choice of his cows and pigs, he could then see how much difference he would find in the returns they would give. I shall not recommend any particular breed of poultry for the general farmer to keep, for much must depend on circumstances. Any of the improved breeds will do well, but in making the selection, reference must be had to the place where and the purpose for which they are kept. For small places where fowls must be confined a great share of the time, the small breeds like the Leghorns would prove much more desirable than the Cochins-China or Brahma. The larger breeds must have a full range of the fields in order to do well, for in wandering about they find much matter that is so necessary to promote health. The main trouble with this branch of husbandry is, in the slipshod way in which it is managed especially in winter when fowls are allowed to roost in trees or any other place they may choose during cold weather, and often their feet and combs freeze. In many cases all the feed they get is what they pick up, and it takes all of this to sustain life so that they can lay but few eggs if any. The winter is the time when hens pay the best, and then they must have bones, crushed shell, or other similar aids to digestion as well as abundant food and warm places to stay, or they cannot be expected to yield any return.—S. G. in *The Husbandman*.

Farmers who do not care to keep pure breed fowls, can at least improve the common stock by getting cocks from some good strain of select poultry. New blood is everything in a flock of chickens.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

EUROPEAN CROPS ; WHEAT MARKET, ETC.

LONDON, England, June 7th, 1880.

But a few weeks since and agricultural reports in this country were of a somewhat conflicting character as to the condition of nearly all descriptions of growing produce, but now wheat has gained strength and is growing rapidly, the pastures have improved and vegetation generally has entered upon a hopeful and encouraging phase of existence. Unless some very unlooked for change takes place, harvests prospects are fairly promising.

At the commencement of last week some thunderstorms occurred in France attended by a copious fall of rain, which gave great satisfaction to farmers, who were becoming alarmed at the discoloration and backward appearance of the wheat fields. The hopes of a continuance of rain were, however, dissipated, as the temperature has recently become much lower, especially at night, when slight frosts have occurred in Eastern departments, and the wind has blown persistently from a cold quarter. Renewed complaints on the score of drought have consequently been made, and unless a change speedily takes place in the weather, there will be good grounds for anticipating another deficient harvest on all light soils.

At Marseilles the arrivals for the week ending 29th ult. have been about 40,000 qrs., and the stock in the docks has further declined to a little over 22,000 qrs. An active business has been done in wheat at a marked rise in values.

At Amiens and Chartres the supplies have been very small and a ready sale has been experienced for wheat at 50 centimes more money.

Variable weather has prevailed in Germany, but drought is much complained of, and the grain and oilseed crops have not derived any benefit from the sudden changes of temperature to which they have been subjected of late. The dry, cold weather has seriously compromised the prospects of the rye crop.

At Hamburg the wheat trade has ruled firm, with a good local consumptive demand at fully late rates. Some signs of a French inquiry have also been apparent, but it has not hitherto resulted in any actual business, as prices are rather too high to leave a margin for exportation.

Very few transactions have taken place in barley, the season being now terminated, and maltsters have shown no inclination to buy up the small remaining stock for holding over. Feeding corn of all descriptions has been firm and in good

request, as there is a great lack of green food, owing to the drought.

At Danzig, Holland and Belgium have been buying wheat freely at advancing prices, but there has been no demand for United Kingdom.

Recent advices from Southern Russia speak unfavorably of agricultural prospects. Nearly all the winter wheat has been lost, while the condition of spring-sown leaves much to be desired. The fodder crops are proving a failure in every direction and discouragement prevails among the population. At Odessa activity has prevailed in the grain trade, and a decided advance has taken place in the value of wheat and maize.

The weather in Algiers has continued fine, and barley cutting has become general. Grain of all descriptions has advanced in value at Oran.

At Alexandria the supplies of wheat and beans from up country have been rather on a limited scale, but a brisk consumptive and speculative demand has been experienced in both articles. The export movement to Syria has also tended to keep up the price of wheat to a level which renders shipment impossible.

STORK'S SUMMER TOURS.—We call attention to the public notice, which appears on our last page, by Mr. Stork, of 220 W. Baltimore street, of his intention to repeat this season, on an enlarged scale, the very popular summer tours which he inaugurated in 1868, and repeated with great success last year, to the perfect satisfaction of all who availed themselves of the opportunity.

These tours enable those who desire to travel for health or pleasure, or both, to make extended trips including all the most attractive resorts along the North Atlantic coast from Maryland to Maine, at remarkably low rates, without any of the discomforts and annoyances that are commonly associated with the idea of an excursion. Indeed, these summer tours are not to be classed as excursions in the ordinary sense of the term, as those who provide themselves with Mr. Stork's tickets are enabled to proceed by any train or steamer upon the routes named, all being first-class and embraced in the regular course of travel, and can stop just when and where inclination or convenience may dictate, consuming, if desired, thirty days in making the trip.

These tours are the most pleasant and cheapest that we ever heard of. Last summer we placed a portion of our family under the charge of our friend Stork, for a month, and they returned with improved health, and delighted with their trip. We can, therefore, from our own experience, speak of and strongly recommend our friends to embrace the opportunities offered by these tours.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

Chats with the Ladies for July.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

GET UP EARLY.

Get up early! Time is precious,
Waste it not in bed;
Get up early! while the dew drops,
O'er the fields are spread;
Get up early! when the red sun
First begins to rise;
Get up early! when the darkness
Fades from earth and skies.

Get up early! It is sinful
To be wasting time;
Get up early! while the dear birds
Sing their morning chime;
Get up early! while the flowers
Blush upon the sod;
Get up early! while all nature
Blesses Nature's God.

Get up early! And prepare ye
For the long day's toil;
Get up early! if ye labor
To improve your soil:
Get up early! if a rhymelet
Be your task to write;
Get up early! oh, ye lazy,
And feel as I do, *right!*"

There is much good sense contained in these homely lines. Let me urge upon you who live in the country, to get up early, for your health, as well as for a daily renewal of pleasures that can only be experienced by the enjoyment of early morning in the country. The inspiring sights and sounds and delightful odors from flowers and grass and all vegetation, that float on the balmy breeze, half laden with exhaling dew, can at no other time of the day be felt. Get up early for a walk, drive, or ride, or that the cares and labors of the house hold duties may be disposed of in the cool of the morn, before the weltering heat of mid-day in hot July. After the work is over, then when you are tired, you will enjoy an hour or so of quiet repose in a cool, darkened room, or in slumber let nature recuperate. When evening closes in, you will have the energy to engage in pleasant out-door sports, or exercises in the way of superintending the flow-ers.

We often hear of the dullness of the country evenings, during the heated terms of the year, and often the complaint is founded in reason, but who

is to blame for it? The people themselves. Why cannot those whose duty it is to make home pleasant provide some rational amusement for both old and young? Such as little neighborhood festivals, charade parties, pick-nicks, private theatricals, recitations, readings, etc., accompanied with music, singing, and dancing, to be attended with little expense and no rivalry in dressing or in the refreshments, which should be strictly conformable to rigid economy, and all these to take place only during moon-light nights, out of doors, and between, say, 7 and 10 o'clock. The hour for breaking up being imperative.

These thoughts have been impressed upon my mind of late from the great pleasure I enjoyed at a "Fete Champetre" lately held by the pupils of Mrs. Maurice's Select Academy on Catonsville Avenue, Balto. Co., in one of the beautiful groves of "Cedar Heights"—the property of Mr. Waltz of Baltimore City.

On entering the grounds we saw quite a lively scene; some three hundred persons, mostly children and young folks, in groups about the ground, at small tables, or seated on the green grass, enjoying an abundant lunch, with rich, cold milk, ice water, cold tea and hot coffee as refreshments. As dusk approached, there was music, and lights were introduced, and the different squads gathered before a rustic stage, built of rough materials and covered thickly on top, ends, and one side with interwoven green bows and brush. One side the stage was open, and separated from the green or dressing room by curtains; the entrances and exits of the performers were made at the wings through drop curtains.

The plays were "Pets of the Parterre," and "Le Poulet," the latter in French. We need only here say of the plays, that the performers were pupils of the school, and not only acted so well their parts as to call forth repeated applause from the delighted crowd, but reflected great credit upon both their teacher and themselves by the accuracy of delivery in both action and word, proper conception of the individual characters and general spirit of the drama and the farce, both of which they acted so highly creditably.

During part of the time we strolled a little away in the back-ground and admired the beautiful tableaux presented. The spot was romantic, the June moon at its full, just rising and mingling its soft, mellow rays with the bright artificial lights around the mimic stage, on which the lovely children, in fancy costumes, representing favorite flowers, like Violets, Heart's Ease, etc., and a merry crowd of eager lookers on, under the shadows of the dark cedars, with the tall mansion of Mr. W. well illu-

minated in the midst of forest trees, forming a striking background. From the point where we stood, we looked through a vista which art or nature seems to have provided so that the railway cars could be seen flashing their glaring lights as they thundered in their rapid flight across the broad low lands adjacent to this fairy scene.

As I stood alone in this hidden spot, methought for a moment that I lived in the far off olden time and gazed upon a crowd of mortals who were viewing with wonder the mysterious ceremonies of the court of Titania, Queen of the Fairies. To me the performance was, for the moment, only a pantomime, being out of hearing of the youthful voices, I saw only brilliant, sweet flowers and winged butterflies transformed and made human.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

TWO PICTURES OF LIFE

BERLIN, June 9th, 1880.

It may with truth be said of all the great Hohenzollerns who have played such conspicuous parts in modern history, that no childish appeal to their sympathies or generosity ever failed to obtain prompt and benevolent recognition. The most recent exemplification of this amiable characteristic of a warrior race is afforded by a kindly action of the German Crown Prince. One Paul Brandt, a fatherless lad only nine years old, having exhibited a remarkable capacity for music, was taken some months ago in Romarowski's "Victoria Institute," there to be gratuitously instructed in tone-art generally, and in violin-playing particularly. On the 22nd of March this courageous little fellow addressed a birthday congratulation to the venerable Emperor, in which he embodied a petition for a new fiddle, upon the pertinent ground that his own violin "scraped so awfully" that he could bear it no longer. Through the accident that young Brandt had addressed his letter to "His Royal Highness" instead of to "His Imperial Majesty," the petition came to the Crown Prince's hands, and the future German Emperor, upon perusing it, forthwith directed his Court Marshal to make inquiries at the Victoria Institute respecting the youthful applicant and his "awfully scraping" instrument. The truth of little Paul's allegations having been fully established by Count Eulenburg's investigations, the Crown Prince proceeded to purchase a good sound violin, which he despatched to the Institute on Whit Sunday last as a "Pfingstgeschenk" for Paul Brandt. It is by such tender deeds as this

that Princes most surely win their way to the hearts of their peoples.

In Magdeburg last week the chief sexton of the municipal cemetery was guilty of an act so atrocious that but for the intervention of the police he would have been lynched on the spot by the indignant populace. On the previous day a little girl, only seven years old, had wandered into the burying ground under his charge, and plucked a flower from one of the graves, all unconscious of the offence. The sexton caught her in the act, and determined to inflict a punishment upon her which should effectually deter her from "despoiling his graves" for the future. So he dragged the terror-stricken child away to the dead-house, in which four corpses were lying on their biers, awaiting burial, thrust her in, locked the door upon her and went about his business. It was already late in the day, and the sexton, according to his own account, having finished his work, and forgotten all about his tiny prisoner incarcerated in the charnel-house, made fast the cemetery gates for the night. Next morning, returning to his work at the usual hour, it suddenly occurred to him that he had omitted to let the child out of the dead-house before going home, and he hastened to unclosethe the door—when a shocking spectacle met his gaze. Crouched up in a corner, with glassy eyes fixed in a death-stare of horror, and blood-stained lips, bitten through and through in convulsive agony, was a fifth corpse—that of his unfortunate victim. The hapless child had been literally frightened to death. I shall be curious to see what punishment will be allotted by German judges to the relentless sexton of Madeburg whose hard heart not even the pitiful appeals of terrified childhood could melt to mercy.

WINTER OATS.—The *Centreville Record* says:—Dr. Madison Brown seeded last fall one gallon of winter oats and reaped last week five bushels of large, plump, and heavy grains, an average of 40 bushels for one, or about sixty bushels per acre. Some of the heads were shown us; they were large and well filled. Dr. Brown intends to sow next fall all he has raised this year—

We have often wondered why our farmers of the Eastern Shore and the lower Western Shore, have not grown the winter oats. They are sown at a comparatively leisure time in autumn, and would yield good winter pasturage, if nothing more, which of itself would well repay cost of seed and culture, but they are said to yield twice as much as spring oats. We should be glad to hear from Dr. Brown as to mode of culture, etc.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

NANTUCKET CHOWDER.—Take a fresh cod, haddock or blue fish, weighing four or five pounds, two small-sized onions, and two or three very thin slices of salt pork. Cut the pork into small strips, leaving out the rind, and fry it slowly to a crisp, in the bottom of the kettle, taking great care not to let it burn. After the pork is fried add the onions sliced thin and let them cook about five minutes. Then turn out the fat, onions and pork upon a plate, and put a layer of fish on the bottom of the kettle, sprinkle salt and pepper over it, and add a little of the pork and onions, filling up the kettle in the same manner. Turn in two quarts of hot water, and lay Boston crackers or hard tack over the top. Cover the whole, and let it boil fifteen minutes. Add half a pint of milk, and cook it ten minutes longer. Serve in a tureen as soup. A few oysters added three minutes before the chowder is dished will be an improvement to it.

REMEDY WORTH KNOWING AND REMEMBERING.

—An exchange says: "Every little while we read in the papers of some one who has stuck a rusty nail in his foot, or knee, or hand, or some other portion of his body, and that lockjaw resulted therefrom, of which the patient died. If every person was aware of a perfect remedy for all such wounds, and would apply it, all reports must cease. But, although we can give the remedy, we cannot enforce its application. Some will not employ it because they think it too simple; others will have no faith in it when they read it; while others think such a wound of small account, and not worth fussing over, until it is too late to do any good. Yet all such wounds can be healed without the fatal consequences which follow them. The remedy is simple, always on hand, and, what is better, it is infallible. It is simply to smoke the wound or any bruise or wound that is inflamed, with burning wool or woolen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke of wool will take the pain out of the worst wound; repeated two or three times, it will allay the worst case of inflammation arising from a wound.

A good and wholesome harvest drink is prepared by mixing oat meal in water, in the proportion of three or four ounces of the meal to a gallon of water. Oat meal possesses a peculiar aroma and acts as a stimulant, and is strengthening to the system. Water alone often induces additional perspiration, passing through the pores as through a colander. Very cold water should not be drank, except very moderately, when the body is very warm,

COOLING DRINKS.—First and best, lemonade—everybody knows how to make it; soda water, we told recently how every family could make it; beer and ale, ginger best, can furnish recipes; iced tea, made thus: Make some very strong tea, half fill a glass with small lumps of ice and pour over them the tea. Sweeten with loaf sugar and add a couple of slices of lemon; treacle, made of water, molasses, and ground ginger—very nice if the ginger is not omitted; hop beer, made by steeping hops in cold water, iced, and sweetened with honey. These will do. All are good and healthy drinks. The hop beer is especially useful in the evening—quieting the nerves and inducing sound slumber.

Parker House Rolls.—Put one quart flour in bread pan, have it cover the bottom and push it up around the sides; in this put four tablespoonsful of sugar, a little salt and one cup of good yeast. Scald one quart of new milk, when it cools so it will not scald the yeast, pour it in the pan, set in a warm place; when it looks foamy or has bubbles in it, add flour enough to have it knead without sticking, if you have time knead longer; place it back and when it is risen light and nice, knead it again, roll out half as thick as we roll biscuit, cut with a biscuit cutter and bouble it over; the roll will be a half circle; butter the outside with melted butter and place them in rows in baking pans, put them in a cool place until thirty minutes before you wish to bake them, then bring them where it is warm; let them rise fast; when light bake in a quick oven. If you want them a little extra, keep the dough where it is warm and knead a few minutes every time it comes up.

Short Cake.—Rub all the butter you can afford to into the flour; for mixing use one-half sour cream the other half sour milk, a teaspoonful soda to each pint of mixing, roll out as thick as little finger, spread with soft butter, double the dough, in squares, prick through with fork, place so the squares will touch and bake thoroughly; to be eaten with June butter, strawberries and cream.

The way to induce a melancholy woman to laugh is to have her front teeth filled with gold. After that nothing can stop her from grinning half the time.

"Pa, what does the printer live on?" "Why, my child?" "Because I heard you say you hadn't paid him for six years, and you still take the paper."

Publications Received.

A valuable work for editorial reference is the "Newspaper Directory of the World," published by H. B. Hubbard, Esq., of New Haven, Connecticut. It shows specimens of the different styles of typography, and will be found very convenient not only to editors, but merchants and to all business men. The volume is neatly printed and handsomely illustrated.

Sheep Husbandry, a work prepared for the farmers of Tennessee, by J. B. Killebrew, A. M., Ph. D., Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Tennessee. This is a comprehensive and carefully prepared work on the different breeds of sheep, their general management, disease, values of wool, statistics in regard to that valuable animal, adaptability of the soil of Tennessee to sheep husbandry, the number now in the State and the extent to which it might be increased, and many other matters of importance upon sheep husbandry. We have read it with pleasurable attention, and can safely say it is a valuable offering, not only to the Tennessee sheep raisers, but to any man who is engaged in that remunerative occupation, in any of the States of this Union. If the author had never done any thing else, than write this practical, thoughtful essay, he would deserve to be considered as an American benefactor. It should be in the possession of every sheep breeder in the land.

Received from the Secretary, I. K. Hudson, Esq., the Quarterly Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the first quarter of the year 1880. Besides other very excellent matter, it contains an excellent manual on swine husbandry. We design to make some extracts from it at a future day.

A Few Things worth knowing about Fertilizers is the title of a sixteen page pamphlet issued by Messrs. Wm. Davison & Co., Baltimore, to be sent to each of their patrons. See their advertisement in this number. This little book deserves special notice, because it is a neatly printed vade-mecum for farmers who desire to know the constituents and values of various elements which compose fertilizers, and to understand what they are doing when they undertake to make their domestic admixtures of various materials. It speaks of the components of barnyard manure, wood ashes, soda, ammonia, potash, kainit, etc. It shows the difference between available phosphoric acid and available bone phosphate, and treats very modestly of their own productions, not claiming that *they alone* have an unequaled article, which we esteem

a very commendable feature in their little treatise as it is a departure from the old line of ruts, that is followed by too many of the present time.

Our thanks to the Department of the Interior are due for two able Treatises; one is on the Hessian Fly, by Dr. Packard, a member of the U. S. Entomological Commission, and the other on the Chinch-Bug, by Mr. Cyrus Thomas, also a member of the Commission. The two formidable insects are elaborately discussed giving their history, habits and characters, and suggesting the means of destroying them or counteracting their injuries. We have only time now to say, that each essay is replete with instruction, and every wheat-grower should possess a copy that he may become better able to resist these insects, which are often so fatal to the wheat crop. We have laid them aside for future reference and use in our columns.

From Cassell, Peter, Galpin & Co., New York. Part II of the Illustrated Book of the Day, which is equal to any of the former numbers that we have several times eulogized and strongly recommended. It is a splendid book.

Humbugs in Horticulture is the title of a well-written caustic essay read by Mr. Peter Henderson at the annual meeting of the National Association of Nurserymen and Florists, at Chicago, June 16th, 1880. It came too late to extract from in this number of the FARMER, but will in our next issue give a part or the whole of this excellent essay.

Journalistic.

THE MARLBORO' GAZETTE, has entered upon its *forty-sixth* year. It has descended from father to son, and like old wine has improved with age, and is to-day more sparkling and stronger than it was ever in the palmy days of its early maturity. Long may its present energetic and talented editor enjoy his present prosperous and popular career.

GOLDEN DAYS, only started a few months since, has already reached a great circulation, because it is doubtless one of the best, purest and most interesting weeklies at this time published in this country for the benefit of young readers. In it there never appears anything that the most fastidious parent can object to the children reading. It is handsomely illustrated, beautifully printed in clear type on clean paper. In every respect attractive and full of instruction and pleasant reading. It is published in Philadelphia by Jas. Elverson, at \$3 per year.

State and County Fairs for 1880.

Eighth Cincinnati Industrial Exposition of 1880 opens on the 8th of September, and closes October 9th.

New York State Agricultural Society holds its Fortieth Annual Cattle Show and Fair, at Albany, September 13th to 17th. Entries close August 4th, except for Fruits and Flowers.

Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its twenty-seventh exhibition in the main Centennial Building, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, September 6th to 18th.

On the 20th of September the International Exhibition of Sheep, Wool, and Wool Products, will open in the main building, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Indiana State Fair is to be held at Indianapolis, September 27th to October 2nd., 1880. This will be the twenty-eighth fair of the State Society.

Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society, St. Louis, Mo., on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of September.

Delaware State Agricultural Society will hold its annual Fair this year from September 27th to October 2nd, inclusive, at Dover. The financial condition of this Society is reported to be prosperous.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The horticulturalists of the Mississippi Valley propose having a large exhibition in St. Louis on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of September, for the double purpose of displaying the fruits of that section, and to form a permanent organization under the above name, to include the florists and fruit-growers of the Western and Southwestern States. They will offer at this exhibition \$2500 in Premiums, and it is expected to be the most extensive and attractive exhibition of the soil ever held in that region of country.

THE CECIL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We rejoice to see that public-spirited farmers and others of Cecil County have organized an agricultural society, and expect to hold their First Annual Fair during the coming autumn. We cordially wish them great success. It will be found to be every way advantageous to the welfare of the farmers and add to the general prosperity of the whole county. The Directors of the Society for the present year are Messrs. A. W. Mitchell, George Ricketts, Townsend Pool, Thos. Drennen, W. J. Jones, Adam R. Magraw, Oliver P. Clemson, H. D. Miller, William Falls, William McCrery, Dr. C. M. Ellis, and H. H. Brady.

COTTON AND WHEAT CROP REPORTS.—The following statement of the condition of the cotton and wheat crops was issued by the Department of Agriculture on the 16th of June:

"Cotton.—The returns to this department indicate an increase in the area planted in cotton of 7 per cent. The condition is reported better than last year at the same time, and is 99 this year, against 96 last year. The weather was favorable everywhere, rather too much rain in Mississippi and Louisiana. Wheat.—The acreage of spring wheat shows a very slight increase over that sown last year. There is a decline in area sown in the States of Wisconsin and Iowa of nearly 12 per cent.; in the New England States the area is the same; in Minnesota an increase of 1 per cent. in Nebraska an increase of 9 per cent., and California 12. The condition of winter wheat is remarkably good, and is 94, which is 4 per cent. above the average of last year, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, all report above 100. Kansas is only 72, on account of the protracted drouth."

AN IMMENSE VEGETABLE TRADE.—The Savannah (Ga.) *News* says: "The rapidly with which the vegetable trade is developing in Southern Georgia and Florida is a source of great gratification and at the same time astonishment to our people. A few years since a few hundred crates were considered a large shipment, and now the exports are counted by the hundred carloads and shiploads. Saturday ten carloads of vegetables, nearly all cucumbers, arrived over the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and in a few hours were shipped to New York. Savannah is destined to be the exporting point for the fruits and vegetables of what is to be the garden spot of the Union, Georgia and Florida, and for years to come she will have no competitor."

Pallisser's Model Homes, price \$1.00. Kendall's Treatise on the Horse and his Disease, price 25 cents only. Either or both of these very valuable books can be had at the office of THE MARYLAND FARMER, or will be sent by mail, post paid, from the office, on receipt of the price of same.

It is no use attempting to keep fowls unless they are well attended to. Many farmers who complain that poultry is unprofitable should consider whether they have given their fowls the same attention so generously bestowed on the horses, cows and pigs.

A married lady being asked to waltz, gave the following and appropriate answer: "No, thank you, sir; I have hugging enough at home."

An Olio for Farmers.

It has been discovered that the addition of a teaspoonful of borax to each pint of starch used in starching shirts, linen, dresses, etc., will render muslin and all kinds of fabrics, even the most gauzy and inflammable textures unimflammable to such an extent that they cannot be made to take fire and burn with a blaze. Dr. Kedzie, of the State Board of Health, of Michigan, in a recent address, remarked that if cotton dresses and underclothing of women and children were prepared by this simple method, many distressing accidents and frequent loss of life from the accidental ignition of clothing might be prevented.

A Sheep Account.

A Southdown buck, price \$25, was selected for his broad, well-shaped frame, and mated with eighteen good-sized ewes, worth \$5 each; there resulted nine pairs of twins, twenty-five lambs in all; lost one by accident; they received no forcing of any kind; the buck lambs were sold to butchers by the pound, many of them at the age of three and one-half months. The ewe lambs were kept and priced at \$5 each, which is less than the same quality could be bought for. The credit stands thus:

18 ewes at \$5.....	\$ 90 00
1 Southdown buck.....	25 00
14 buck lambs, 1,006 pounds at 5 cts.....	50 30
85 pounds wool at 33 cts.....	28 05
10 ewe lambs at \$5.....	50 00

Total\$243 35

One of the buck lambs weighed 55 pounds when 55 days old, and at 132 days weighed 100 pounds; the mother was two years old, and this was her first lamb; one of them when about 100 days old weighed 56 pounds, the other at 125 days old weighed 68 pounds. This shows that by proper selection of both sexes the lambs can be ready for market much earlier than usual.—*A. Hoyt, in New York Tribune.*

A London cablegram dated May 13th, says that there is an active competitive demand for wool, both for home and continental account, and the market for Australian is strong.

The largest hog in the country is a Poland China, four years old this spring, lately on exhibition at Junction City, Kan. His length is sixteen feet, girth of neck $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, girth of chest $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, girth of centre 8 feet, width across the hips 30 inches, and weight 1532 pounds.

New Advertisements.

Chas. H. Marot, Gardener's Monthly.
Wm. E. Wood & Co., Stoves, &c.
R. J. Baker & Co., Fertilizers, &c.
M. Perine & Sons, Flower Pots.
Shorey, Photographer.
Jas. B. McNeal & Co., Oils, &c.
Geo. O. Stevens, Lumber, &c.
Thos. A. Crean, Carpets, &c.
S. B. Sexton & Son, Stoves, &c.
Carswell & Son, Oils, &c.
Thos. Matthews & Son, Lumber &c.
E. B. Coleman, Highland Park Hotel.
W. L. Stork, Summer Tours.
John M. Rhodes, Fertilizers.
J. A. Jones, Plows, &c.
C. B. Rogers, Turnip Seed.
Hiram Sibley &c., Turnip Seed.

Notice of Advertisers.

W. E. Wood & Co. offer a great and choice variety of stoves; amongst them is the celebrated Magnolia Cook Stove, with such other attractions in that line as we think should attract the attention of persons, wanting such articles, before buying elsewhere.

Highland Park Hotel, advertised by Mr. E. B. Coleman, is near the city limits, on a lofty ridge that commands beautiful views of the country lying around and back of it, and of the city and the bay in the front, and is blessed with a salubrious air not to be found in places less elevated. It has many attractions and is one of the most comfortable and pleasant resorts for families any where near the city. It is a very convenient place for evening parties to assemble at for recreation and social pleasures, so as to be able at a reasonable hour to reach their homes. It has already become a fashionable rendezvous for nice, quiet people who like, in warm weather, to sniff a little fresh air in "mine own inn," away from the noise and worry of the busy city, forgetting cares in the company of one or two old friends.

Dr. B. J. Kendall, Enosburgh Falls, Vt., is the inventor of the "Kendall's Spavin Cure," now used with the greatest success throughout the United States, for man and beast. Underhill & Kittredge, Concord, N. H., have cured and removed a bad spavin with Kendall's Spavin Cure, and this is only the experience of thousands we might mention if we had space here, and it is also being used now with wonderful success on human flesh as well as for beast. Read the advertisement for Kendall's Spavin Cure.



Stork's Select Summer Tours.

The Very Low Rate of Tickets

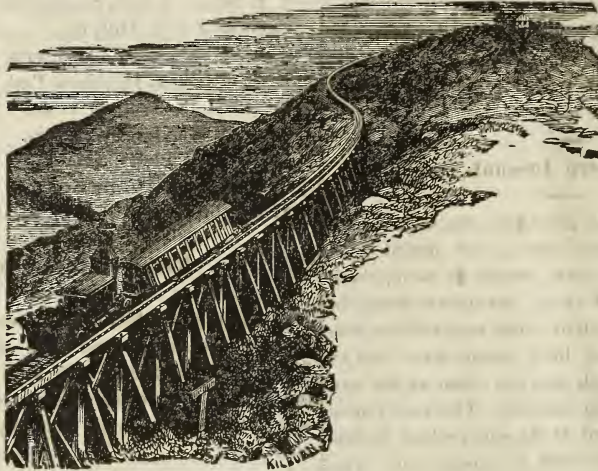
\$13.25 NEW YORK
NEWPORT
NEW BEDFORD
TO ANTUCKET

MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

A Tour of
Nearly
1000
Miles.

\$13.25

GRAND TOUR OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS,



\$50.....Hotel and all expenses paid only.....**\$50**

\$50.....From Baltimore back to Baltimore.....**\$50**

Visiting the most prominent points in the White Mountains, the ascent of the famous Mount Washington, Boston, Nantasket Beach, &c., &c., will leave Baltimore July 7th, at 10 A. M.

Great variety of travel and diversity of scenery, without weariness to the tourist. 700 miles by Sea and Sound, and 1000 miles by Rail.

They take you to the most popular and coolest Mountain and Seaside resorts known.

Not necessarily exposed to sun or rain, on the whole Grand Tour of 1700 miles. Passengers under shelter from Baltimore to Nantucket, Boston, White Mountains and Mt. Desert.

You go on regular Trains and Steamers — thus the great objection to special and over-crowded cars and boats avoided.

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Peruvian Guano.....	\$50 00a5 00
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Excellenza Soluble Phosphate.....	50 00
do Cotton Fertilizer.....	50 00
Holloway's Excelsior.....	48 00
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Whitman's Phosphate.....	45 00
Plaster.....	per bbl. 1 75
Orechilla Guan A. per ton.....	30 00
South Sea Guano.....	50 00
Slingluff & Coa Dissolved Raw Bone.....	45 00
Slingluff & Co's Dissolved Bone Ash.....	40 00a42 00
Whitman's Potato Phosphate.....	45 00
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GRAIN.

Corn.....	0 55a0 60
Oats.....	0 04a0 45
Rye.....	0 30a0 93
Wheat.....	1 20a1 25

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Early Rose, per hbl.....	0 00a0 50
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Peach Blow, per bbl.....	2 00a2 10

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Beef Cattle.....	4a150
Hogs, fat.....	4 1/2 a 6
Sheep.....	4a1 50

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do Lucerne best.....	40c
do Red, Choice.....	8c
do White.....	40c
Flaxseed.....	3 1/2 bush. a1 00
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do Italian Rye.....	3.50
do Hungarian.....	
do German Millet, per bus.....	
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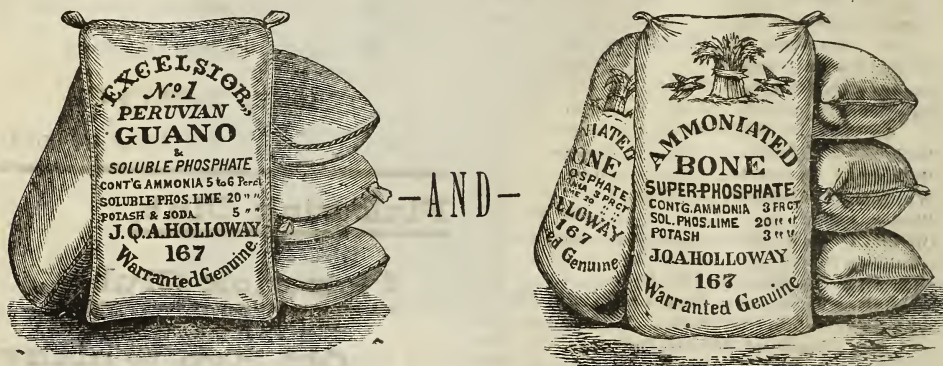
may 11

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The undersigned PIONEER, in the manufacture of Fertilizers in this city and Originator in 1858 of the formulas and processes of manufacture of

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18 "	" "	" "	41 "	24

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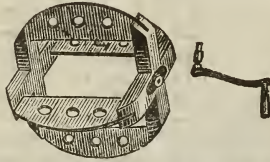
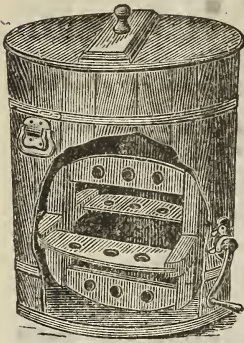
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10.30 WASHINGTON EXPRESS.

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- 12.15 Washington, Annapolis and way sta-
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1.30 On Sunday only for Washington and
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4.00 WASHINGTON EX. RICHMOND, via Quan-
tico
4.20 Winchester, Hagerstown, Frederick and
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5.00 †Washington, Annapolis and way
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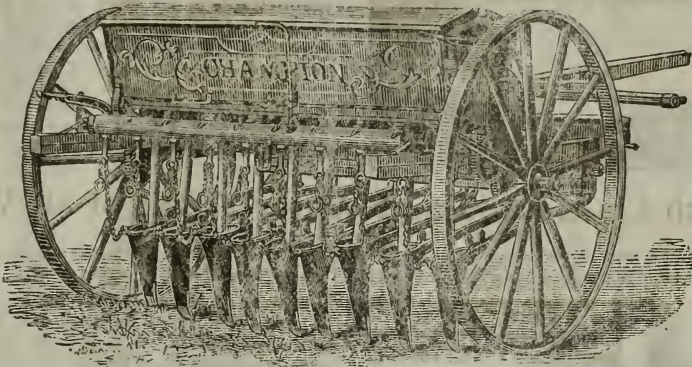
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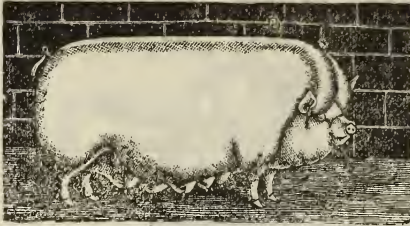
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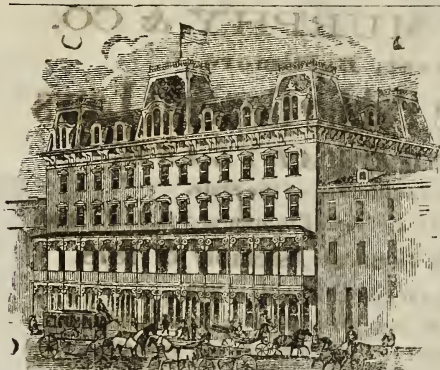
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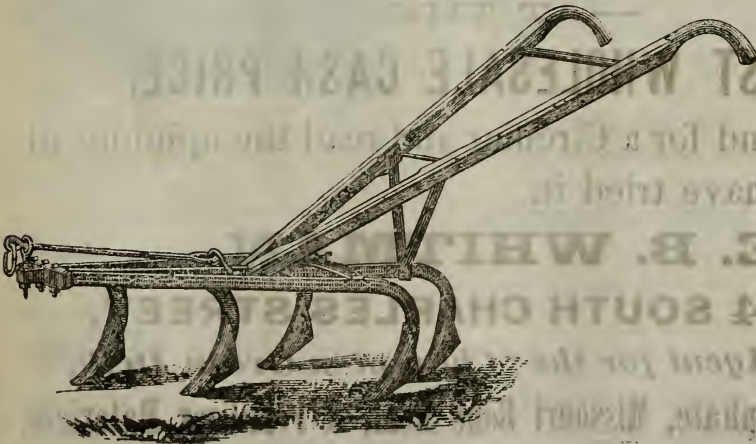
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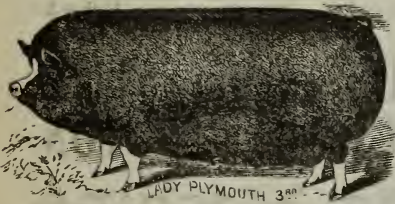
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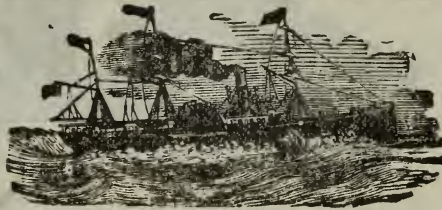
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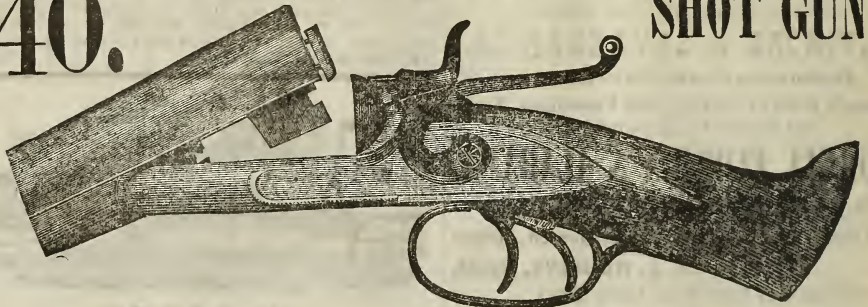
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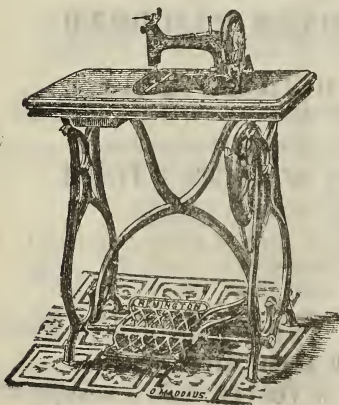
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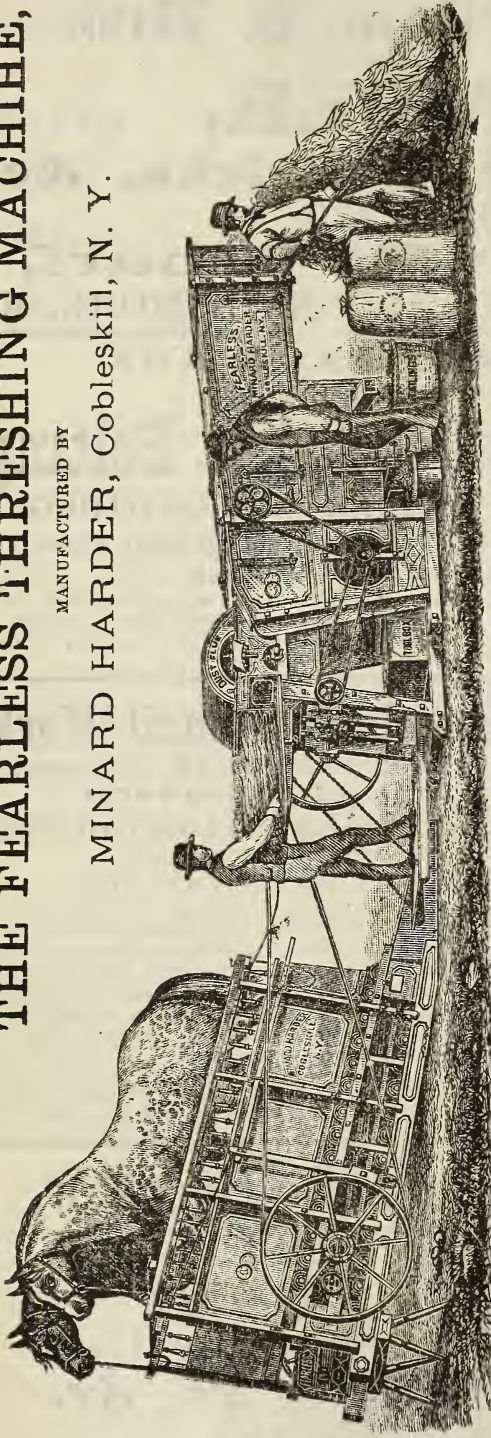
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BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE,



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Wheat, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat & Grass,

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An immense Stock of all the New and Standard varieties, grown in pots, or in roots—cheap.

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New Pears, New Peaches—with a large stock of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherries, Standards and Dwarf, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, &c.

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in great variety for Parks, Lawns, Garden, &c.

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of all sizes, all of the finest quality, and at the lowest rates.

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of the finest quality, fresh and pure grown by myself, or specially for me, or my importation.

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Feb-3t

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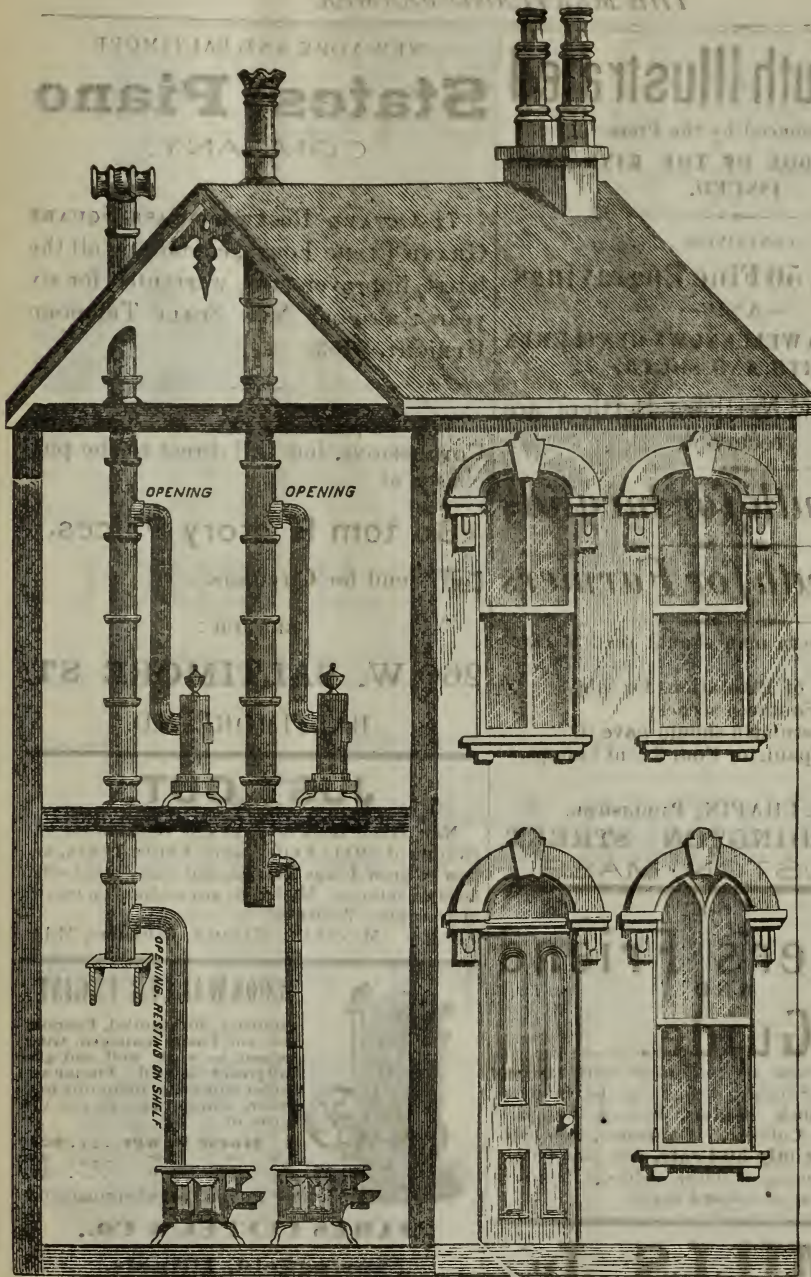
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Double Huller
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Apr-6t



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Our Fire Clay Chimney Pipe does not Rust or Crumble or Crack by Heat. It has been used 9 years for Dwellings, Schools, Churches, &c. No Danger from Fire, as it does not communicate Heat to Wood. It is as solid as Brick and no Bricks or Bricklayer are required; any one can put it up. Each piece is 2 feet long and rests in the bowl of the next. Plain Pipe 40 cents per foot. A complete chimney to use in 2 stories can be furnished for about \$5.00.  Send for descriptive circular with full information.

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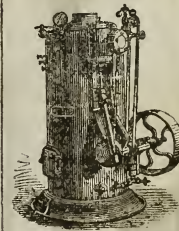
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4½ "	280
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
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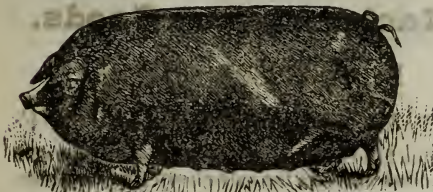
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We guarantee it in every case, matters not of how long standing or how deeply rooted, it gives instant relief, and cures the most chronic cases, in from one to three weeks, if used as directed. All we ask is a trial, to convince that it will cure when all other means have failed.

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Machines and Seeds,

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\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. Dec-ly.

PERUVIAN GUANO.



The undersigned, agent for the sale of **PERUVIAN GUANO**, imported into the United States by Messrs. W. B. Grace & Co., New York, agents for the consignees of the Peruvian Government, having just received per ships "Cashmere," "St. Lucie" and "Mystie Belle," a full supply direct from the best Guano deposits, Containing 10 per Cent. of Ammonia, offers it for sale, delivered from the Government Storehouses, Water's Wharf.

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Baltimore, Md.

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Something Interesting to FARMERS!

MOWING MACHINE TRIAL.

AT THE

Experimental Farm, Chester County, Pa.

May 30th, 1878.

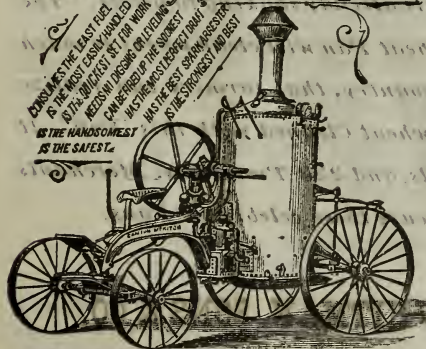
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Wheeler, No. 5, Draft 290 lbs., works well.

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Buckeye, [C. Aultman & Co] Draft 200 lbs., work better executed than any other.



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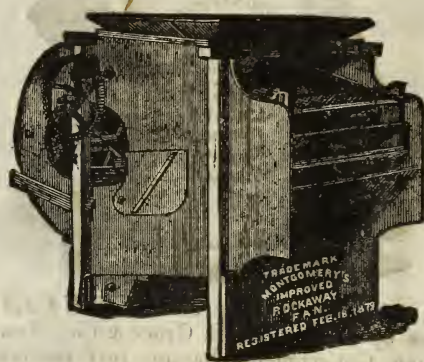
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Montgomery's Improved Rockaway Wheat Fan.

FOR 1880.



We call the attention of the trade to these justly celebrated FANs for the coming season. Farmers of Maryland, Virginia and Delaware will appreciate the Montgomery Fan this year more than ever before, after their experience last year with the inferior Western Fans, which were sold in these markets, most of which are already shaking to pieces. The Montgomery Improved Rockaway Wheat Fan will clean wheat so much better than any other Fan in the country, that farmers can realize from 2 to 5 cents per bushel more for wheat Cleaned with this Fan. It has received 16 Gold and Silver Medals, and 222 Premiums. Merchants should not neglect to order early to secure these celebrated Fans.

Address all orders and inquiries to

E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO.

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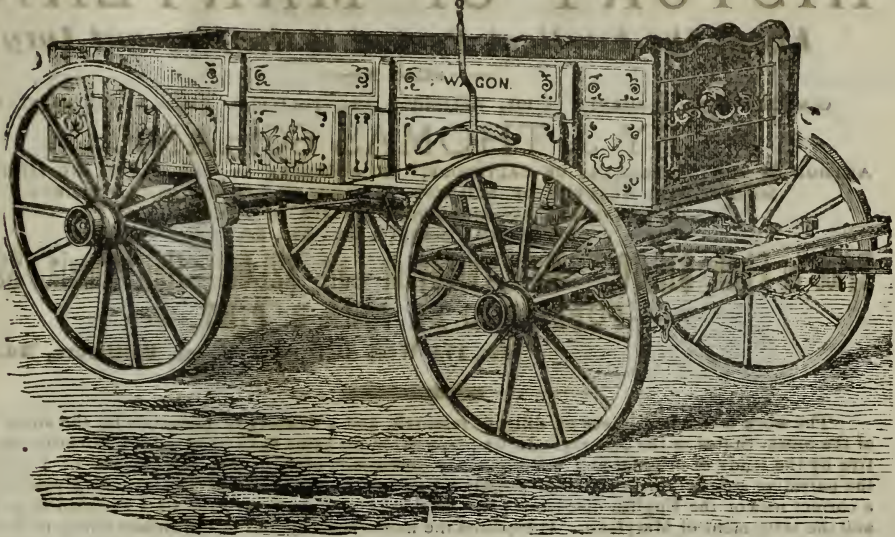
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD, APRIL 10th, 1880

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JOS. MONTGOMERY,

Whitman's Farm and Freight Wagons.



THIMBLE SKEIN.

Capacity.

3 inch Thimble Skein, Light 2 Horse.....	\$ 90 00—	2500 lbs.
3½ " " " Medium 2 Horse.....	95 00—	3000 lbs.
3½ " " " Heavy 2 Horse.....	100 00—	4000 lbs.
3½ " " " 3 or 4 Horse.....	105 00—	5000 lbs.
4 " " " for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue,		

pole and stretcher chains..... 115 00— 6000 lbs.

The above are complete with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, stay chains, &c.

IRON AXLE WAGONS.

1½ inch Iron Axle, Light 2 Horse.....	\$100 00—	2300 lbs.
1½ " " Medium 2 Horse.....	105 00—	2800 lbs.
1½ " " Heavy 2 Horse.....	110 00—	3500 lbs.
2 " " for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue,		
pole and stretcher chains,.....	120 00—	5000 lbs.
2½ " " 4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	150 00—	7000 lbs.

The above are complete, with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, stay chains, &c. Brakes and Seats furnished for either the Thimble Skein or Iron Axle Wagons at the following additional cost, viz:

Spring Seat, (with 2 steel springs) \$6. Patent Brakes, \$4. Lock Chain, \$1.

DEMOCRAT (or Country Driving) WAGONS.

No. 2, with half springs, 1 spring seat, shafts.....	\$100 00
No. 3, 3 full springs, 2 seats, shafts and pole.....	135 00
Jersey Buggy " " " " " " " " " " " "	160 00

EVERY WAGON WARRANTED.

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From the Earliest Period to the Present Day.

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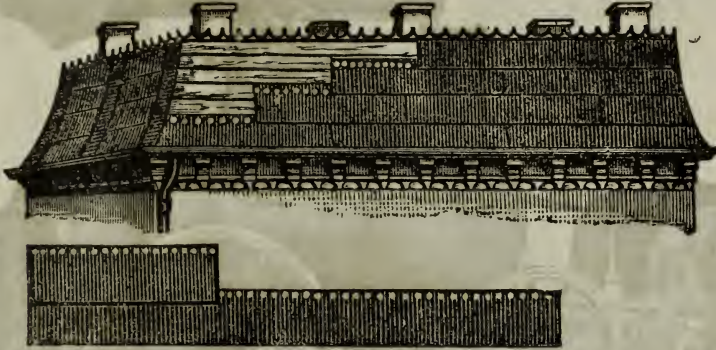
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No other Roofing enjoys the reputation universally accorded our Granite Roofing. It is as fire-proof as slate or sheet iron. It resists the action of water and of the strongest acids. It is good for the lining of Cisterns or Water Tanks, will not color or give any distaste to Drinking Water. It is more durable than any other kind of Roofing. It resists and arrests dampness. It can be walked on without injuring it. It is adapted for steep as well as for flat roofs. It can be easily and rapidly laid on by inexperienced persons. All these qualities render it unequalled for Rolling Mills, Steamboat Decks, Barges, Manufacturing Establishments, Railroad Depots, and for every description of buildings, particularly such as are liable to take Fire, &c.

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The Granite Roofing is manufactured by machinery, ready to lay on the building. It is rolled in sheets 15½ feet long by 32 inches wide and ¼ inch thick. It is put up on rollers and securely packed for shipping to any distance.

The Granite Roofing Company will make special terms with agents or parties in the roofing business.

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Norwithstanding the superior quality and durability of our Roofing, it is supplied on more favorable terms than Tin or Shingles Roofs. The very best references given.

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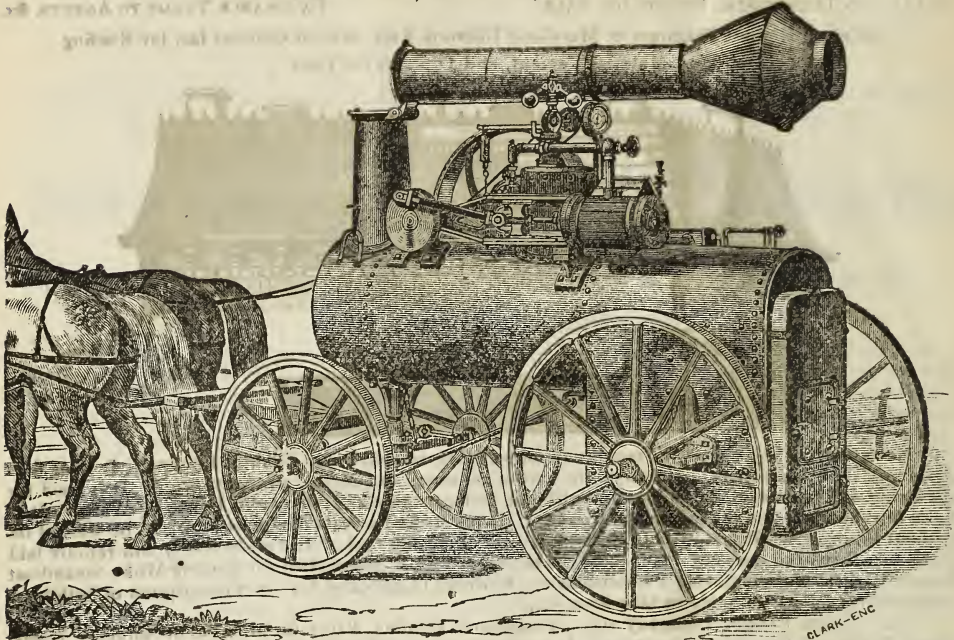
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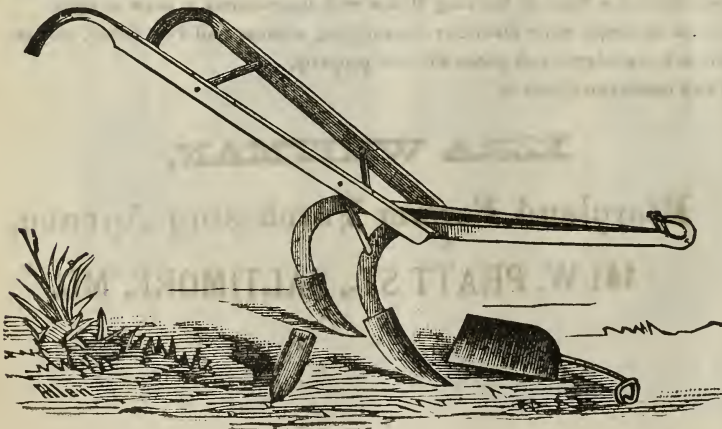
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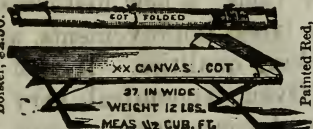
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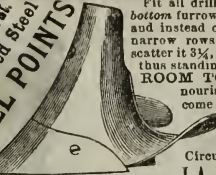
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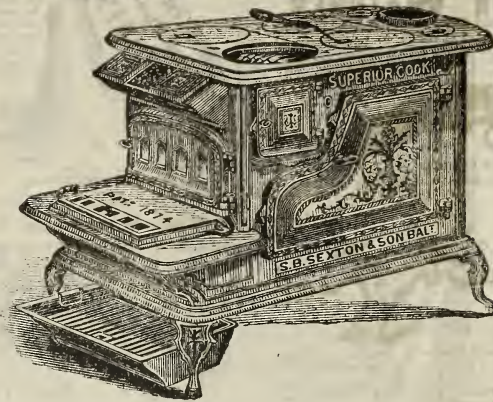
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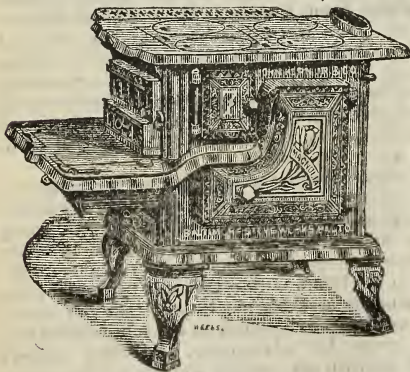
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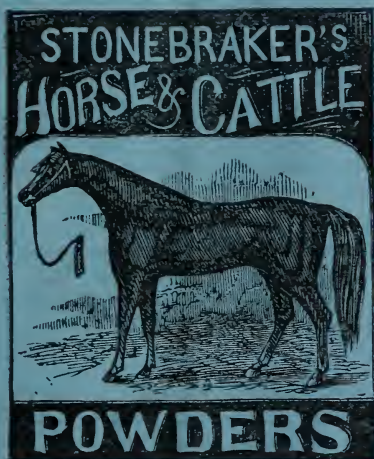
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